

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.]

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No. 23

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### BIRTHS.

On the 23rd November, at Kowloon, the wife of Capt. C. C. RENTON, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

On the 23rd November, at "Devonia," Peak Road, the wife of A. J. RAYMOND, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 9th November, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Kuala Lumpur, by the Rev. V. M. Renard, PERCY BOLINGBROKE ST. JOHN, of Kuala Lumpur and Penang, second surviving son of the late JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN and the late MARTINHA MARIANNE ST. JOHN, and nephew of Sir SPENSER ST. JOHN, G.C.M.G., to MARY CARMELITA HARRIS, of Kuala Lumpur, only daughter of the late EDWARD HARRIS and ESTEPHANIA FRANCESCA MEDINA (nee HARRIS), formerly of Hongkong.

On the 23rd November, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., GEORGE MACCRAE, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to HARRIET SOPHIA FISHER, of Kew, Melbourne.

On the 25th November, at Christ Church, Canton, by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, Military Chaplain, Hongkong, EDMUND STANLEY SUTTON, Imperial Maritime Customs, Canton, to KITTY NAPIER, eldest daughter of WILLIAM LINCOLNE, High Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire, England.

### DEATHS.

On the 17th November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, AGNES POPE, the wife of CHARLES FRANCIS POPE, aged 53 years.

On the 17th November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, B. KOBALDT, aged 29 years.

On the 18th November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, CARL BUDEKNAN, aged 25 years.

On the 21st November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, C. Z. EDE, aged 38 years.

### Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 25th October arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, on the 23rd November (29 days); the German mail of the 28th October arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *König Albert*, on the 26th November (29 days); the Canadian mail of the 5th November arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 27th November (22 days); and the American mail of the 31st October arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 29th November (30 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

It is reported that H.E. Sheng Taotai is about to establish a telephone service in Canton.

The French Budget Committee has recommended that the China Loan be fixed at 265,000,000 francs.

It is reported from Shanghai that Viceroy Yuan Shikai is to retain command of his position as commander-in-chief of the troops of both Shantung and Chihli, which will make him a very powerful man indeed.

The U.S. transport *John D. Wright* on the 28th ult., struck on a rock near Samar, in the Philippines, and sank in 15 feet of water. The crew and most of the cargo were saved. General Smith telegraphed to Manila that probably the vessel could be raised.

It is reported in Japan that in consequence of the administrative reorganisation lately carried out in Formosa, about one-third of the administrative staff there will become superfluous, and that this will result in an economising of the expenses by about 30,000 yen.

The Siamese concerned in violating the frontier of the French Laos, as reported the other day by our Tonkin correspondent, have been arrested by the French, but it is stated from Bangkok that the incident is regarded in its true proportions by both Governments, and will not in any way affect their relations.

Negotiations are proceeding between the French Legation at Bangkok and the Siamese Foreign Office, with a view to the establishment of French Consulates at the towns of Battambang and Siemrap. France has already an agent, a Government Commissioner to be exact, at Battambang in the person of M. Roland, at present in Europe on leave.

According to a Seoul despatch, "a reliable Korean official" states that M. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Seoul, was ordered to return home a short time ago, but he is appealing to his Government to grant him permission to stay in Korea. It is reported that the Minister prayed the Korean Emperor to advise the Russian Government to station him in Korea.

It is said that during the visit of no small part of the British China Squadron to Mirs Bay, the Admiral will enquire into the suitability of the bay as an anchorage for warships.

It is reported from Paris that a motion for the production of General Voyron's reports to the French Government has been rejected. The *Petite Republique* has been publishing extracts from the reports, implicating missionaries. A London telegram probably referring to this says that "the missionary apologists claim that the missionaries in the alleged looting only acted as bankers."

Marquis Ito had an interview with Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 26th ult. He is also to see M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, at the official quarters in St. Petersburg, and is confident that the interviews will do much to end the misunderstandings between Russia and Japan. His visit alone is proof that the relations between the two countries are more cordial than supposed.

A Seoul telegram to the *Mainichi* says:—It is now generally admitted that the French loan affair was abandoned. The reasons given as to its abandonment are as follows:—1. The Customs revenues are to be appropriated for some other purpose than the security of the said loan, and there is therefore no security for the loan. 2. The French syndicate failed to pay the amount required by the Korean Government and the officials unanimously agreed to cancel the contract.

The Admiralty have given instructions for the new sloops, *Vestal*, *Rinaldo*, and *Mutine*, and third-class cruiser *Fearless* to be put into commission for service on the China Station. The *Vestal*, *Rinaldo*, and *Mutine* are of the *Condor* type, and they will replace vessels which have had a lengthened term of service in Chinese waters. The *Fearless* has just refitted at Sheerness at a cost of £25,000, and with the *Rinaldo* will be commissioned at Sheerness to-morrow. The *Mutine* at Sheerness and the *Vestal* at Chatham were to hoist the pennant on the 28th ult.

Our Manila correspondent telegraphed on the 26th ult. that the United States authorities at Manila were deporting a Mr. Patterson, a British subject (it is believed) acting as Secretary to Senor Sixto Lopez, whom Mr. Fiske Warren had managed to land from the s.s. *Diamante* on the 25th. The Customs officials detained Mr. Patterson's baggage, demanding that he should take the oath of allegiance, which he refused to do. Mr. Patterson on a guarantee of conduct from the British Consul, was allowed the freedom of Manila until the *Yucsang* should sail.

Almost a panic amongst Chinese merchants is reported from Tientsin, arising from the death of the late Viceroy Li Hung-chang, it being feared that his demise would encourage the Boxers to rise again. For this reason transport of goods destined for Shanghai had been stopped and agents at Shanghai advised to delay sending goods destined for Tientsin, with the intention of seeing "how the wind would blow." Confidence has not been fully restored yet at Tientsin, it would seem, for the majority of merchants in the North are still hesitating and unwilling to bring from the interior goods to be exported to Shanghai.



## CHINA'S POLICY.

(Daily Press, 23rd November.)

The Chinese have in all times won the reputation of sagacious diplomatists; yet when we come to examine into it, their diplomacy always takes one single form, that of astuteness rather than originality. Such has ever been the resource of weakness when brought in contact with direct force; and in this diplomacy, which is always the refuge of decaying states, the late LI HUNG-CHANG was a past master. As in the case of the present Sultan of Turkey, ABDUL HAMID II, the favourite scheme of such is to induce rivalry amongst their enemies, or supposed enemies, and by setting one against the others, to carry on an uncertain existence in the eddies of a crooked policy. Such a policy has the invariable result of procuring the contempt of all and the friendship of none, so that when the time comes that one can produce some clearer claim than usual, or that one or other of the Powers interested is for the moment otherwise occupied, the unfortunate State is by common consent left to drop quietly out of existence; no one being found, in the pathetic words of the old historian, to say "God bless it!" ABDUL HAMID has just found out to his cost that such is the inevitable result of recourse to this the weakest of palliatives. On the one side in Europe his evasive conduct has left a door open to the French to press for some settlement of claims open for a considerable time. Whether those claims were well or ill founded is beside the question; no one in fact took the trouble to enquire. The Sultan had recourse previously with each of the Powers to his old policy of getting one of the others to act for him the cat's paw, and drag his chestnuts out of the fire—only to find itself placed in a like position in turn. The game was in fact "not good enough," so ABDUL was in the most polite manner told that he had better settle the affair this time by himself as best he could. While thus shivering in his shoes with regard to a monetary claim in Europe, where he has had to submit humbly on the first real sign of the plaintiff entering an execution, like many a similar man driven to his wits' end, the Sultan has been trying to do a little bit of aggression on his own account in the Persian Gulf. Here also it is hardly necessary to enter into details. It was clearly against the interests of England that a trouble that might grow into a serious quarrel should be permitted to spring up; the usual game was tried, and attempts made to engage the jealousies of the other Powers, it was no one's desire to add to questions already complicated enough another in which none were personally concerned, so ABDUL HAMID has been permitted to settle his little imbroglio as best he could. Now China, under the advice of the late LI, was engaging in just such another game as has been played so disastrously for himself by the Sultan. LI indeed succeeded in setting all the Powers by the ears, and had the supreme felicity so far of seeing the whole of Europe engaged in the very profitless task of blackguarding one another, much like the participants in an Irish row. But as usually happens in such cases, there came the time when those engaged in the row became aware that they were fighting for no interests of their own, but merely to afford amusement to their amiable onlooker. The moment such an idea enters the mind of a crowd it is apt to be a hard case for the offending party; the crowd can readily enough combine to remove him, before settling their own little

quarrels. This is what is actually happening in China, now that the Powers have begun to look back and see how one and all have been befooled. The present position in China is, in fact, more dangerous for her than any that has existed since the beginning of her efforts to get rid of the grain of sand that was troubling her oyster-like existence. The game played by LI is undoubtedly a most fascinating one; and at the beginning offers so many opportunities of making successful coups that few who have once commenced it will have the courage to abandon it in time. Like the kindred vice of gambling, mathematical calculations as well as the universal experience of history plainly prove that, carried to its legitimate conclusion, it must of necessity result in loss. LI, however, was no mathematician, and was perfectly ignorant of the teachings of history, and in his attempt to carry the game on to the end his next move was bound to be fatal. It was fortunate for China that his death occurred before he had had the opportunity to make his last, and for his country, fatal stroke. Having, however, been removed the question arises as to who is to be his successor. It is doubtful if a man of diplomatic skill would not here be a disadvantage to China; the game that wrecked LI, who was, whatever we may think of his general lack of ability, a man of remarkable astuteness, is not likely to be carried out by a man of inferior subtlety, and fortunately for China she possesses no man of equal astuteness. Here in fact is an opportunity for a plain man. The only hope China possesses of recovering her lost position is to take up honesty. If she can contrive, even at the last hour, to be honest and straightforward, the way is open for her to make many friends, who will be only too happy to welcome the repentant prodigal. Now it seems strange that, although as actual rulers China has been able to evolve men like TAO MU in the Two Kwangs, LIU KUNG YI in Nanking, and CHANG CHITUNG and YUAN SHIKAI in Hupeh and Shantung respectively, she has no one to fall into the place of LI in conducting her foreign relations, and can only suggest Prince CHING and WANG WENSHAO. Probably, we at least are disposed to think, the situation is fortunate rather than otherwise. LI and LI's policy were in fact played out. Once the light of reason was let in, its utter weakness was only too self-evident. Prince CHING, though probably not an able man, has shown himself possessed of many more important characteristics, and WANG WENSHAO, old conservative as he ever was, has still shown himself a man of patriotism and regard for his word. On the whole it is best for China to give up the game of diplomacy after the narrow escape she has had from entire extinction.

## THE SANITARY COMMISSION FOR HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 27th November.)

It will have been seen from the report of the Legislative Council meeting in our issue of yesterday that the idea that Professor SIMPSON was not coming out to Hongkong as the medical expert to act in conjunction with Mr. OSBERT CHADWICK was due to a misunderstanding. Professor SIMPSON in reality has accepted the offer of £250 a month during his visit, and travelling expenses, and is now starting for Hongkong. The news is eminently satisfactory. We wrote two months ago, when the statement was first circulated that Mr. CHADWICK had received the appointment as engineering expert on the Commission which is to enquire into the sanitary condition of this

Colony, that the fact that Mr. CHADWICK had for some years held the position of consulting engineer to the Hongkong Government rendered him scarcely the independent expert required, and emphasised the need of his medical colleague being a strong and capable man. This was written with no intention of reflecting on Mr. CHADWICK's abilities, for that would have been foolish but because, the Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies having asked for an independent expert, it was hardly gratifying that a former Government servant in Hongkong should have been chosen for the post, and one, moreover, closely connected in the past with Mr. COOPER, the real originator of our existing system of drainage. If, as was suggested in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's despatch to H.E. the Governor, dated the 9th October, no action at present had been taken in regard to sending out also a medical expert on plague, it would have been impossible to regard the Commission but as foredoomed to failure. Now, however, that we are to have both Mr. CHADWICK and Professor SIMPSON on the Commission, we may look forward with hope to the efforts which they will make toward the solution of the difficulties besetting the Colony. Professor SIMPSON, as our readers have already learnt, was Medical Officer of Health at Calcutta between 1886 and 1897, has been professor of hygiene at King's College, London, since 1898, and editor of the *Journal of Tropical Medicine*, and has been acting on a Medical Commission in South Africa investigating plague. We wrote on the 9th September last, when we first announced the probability of Professor SIMPSON's appointment, that it was "well viewed locally by those directly concerned with the drafting of the Petition, as he is not only a skilled sanitarian but also a strong man, who does not hesitate to give utterance to his real opinion." With such qualifications for the post on his part, combined with Mr. CHADWICK's skill and local knowledge, it is surely not unreasonable to look forward to the first real attempt to grapple honestly with the situation. So far we have done no more than tinker with our sanitary evils, among which we include plague. The end of this year sees the commencement of a new policy. This week the cleansing and disinfecting of the City has begun; before the month is out the Commission will have arrived. 1902 should be a turning point in local sanitary history. This result has not been obtained without a tremendous struggle, nor until after the port has become a byword in the East. We have expressed freely in the past our opinion as to who have been to blame for the existence of such a state of affairs, and in so doing have voiced the general opinion of Hongkong residents. All who have taken any part in the sanitary agitation earlier in this year have now the satisfaction of seeing the first great step taken toward the goal which it is hoped we shall ultimately attain, the rendering of this Colony a healthy abode for Europeans and Asiatics alike.

News received in Shanghai last week from Kaifeng stated that it was probable that the Throne would appoint H.E. K'nei Chun (Manchu), Viceroy of Szechuen, to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang provinces, in place of Viceroy TAO MU, who was then supposed to be dead. H.E. K'nei Chun, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, is a progressive official who will doubtless continue the reform measures inaugurated, or intended to be inaugurated in Kwangtung by the late Viceroy. If this news be true the highest three mandarins at Canton will all be Manchus, as the Governor, Tê Shou, is a Manchu, and the Tartar General of Canton is by necessity a Manchu also. However, H.E. TAO MU is not dead yet.



## THE REPORT OF THE CHAIR AND JINRICKSHA COOLIES COMMISSION.

(Daily Press, 28th November.)

The Commission appointed by H.E. the Governor on the 28th August last to enquire into and report on the question of the existing difficulty of procuring and retaining reliable chair and jinricksha coolies entered on its task with most commendable promptitude and was able on the 6th November to hand in the report, the result of fourteen meetings and the examination of thirty witnesses, assisted by the answers sent in by one hundred and twenty residents in this Colony to a printed paper of questions issued by the Commission. A suggested draft Bill is attached. The report, which appears in full in another column, was made public at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, and it will, we think, be generally agreed that it is a practical and commonsense document, deserving the careful attention of the Government. It should be noted in the first place that two of the three Commissioners, His Honour Mr. Justice SERCOMBE SMITH and Mr. R. C. WILCOX, on receiving the intelligence of their appointment, wrote to the Government begging to suggest that the scope of the enquiry should be widened to include all classes of Chinese servants. Sir HENRY BLAKE in his reply to Mr. SERCOMBE SMITH rejected the suggestion, and accordingly the difficulties in connection with chair and ricksha coolies alone were considered. There is no reason, however, to conclude from this that we must look forward to an indefinite prolongation of the troubles from which a very large section of our community suffers through the shortcomings and misdoings of domestic servants generally. If as a result of the Commission's recent enquiries some system is put in force whereby residents can obtain an efficient service of bearing coolies at reasonable rates, it is impossible to suppose that either the Government or the community will rest content with existing conditions in other branches of the domestic labour-market. The main recommendation of the Commission, it will be seen, is that registration should be made compulsory for all chair and ricksha coolies; this, the writers of the report think, will tend to weed out of the ranks of private coolies the bad characters sometimes met with, because persons unfavourably known to the Police will not be registered. But if registration is desirable for private coolies, it is still more desirable for the "boy" class. A study of recent Police Court cases will show that it is from this class rather than the coolie class that the worse delinquents, in the way of dishonesty and insubordination, are drawn. Even during the sitting of the Commission, curiously enough, numerous instances of the rascality of house-boys occurred. The matter is serious; there seems no doubt, on the testimony of the older residents in the Colony, that the present boys come from a lower section of the Chinese community than that which supplied our servants in the past. Some remedy must shortly be sought for this. The Victoria Registration Ordinance which was in force between 1866 and 1888 was confessedly not much of a success. The report before us reasonably assigns as the causes of this, absence of photography, laxity in enforcing the provisions, indifference on the part of masters, preference of personal convenience to the general advantage, the doubtful applicability of one subsection of the Ordinance to other than domestic servants, fraudulent transfer of registration-certificates, and the

existence of a registration fee. The Commission proposes now, in the case of chair and ricksha coolies, with whom alone it deals, that registration at the Central Police Station should be compulsory, that the private coolies should be photographed, that their conduct should be regulated, and that it should be penal for masters to engage unregistered coolies or for unregistered coolies to seek or obtain employment. If registration is to be of any service it must be admitted that all these stipulations must be observed; in particular it may be pointed out that unless the masters are fined for employing unregistered coolies the scheme will inevitably break down. The Commission goes on to recommend that the compulsory registration should be free, thus removing the only valid objection open to the coolies themselves and preventing them from demanding higher wages in consequence of a registration-fee.

The most important conclusion to which the Commission came with regard to the difficulties experienced with private coolies was that a knowledge of the earnings of public coolies (it was found in one instance that two public ricksha men between them made from \$60 and \$80 a month with one ricksha) makes private coolies discontented and ready to leave private employ at the earliest opportunity. The report therefore proceeds to consider the position of the public coolies, especially the public ricksha men. It recommends a revision of the scale of fares and a reduction at any rate as far as short time fares are concerned. A rate of two, three and five cents for five, ten and fifteen minutes respectively is advocated, and the introduction of distance fares is suggested—an addition which seems to us unavoidable in the case of short rides, if only for the purpose of avoiding constant disputes between passenger and bearer. To meet the inconvenience of carrying copper coins, a system of checks is proposed, similar, it may be assumed, to that introduced by the Municipal Council at Shanghai. The Commission sees no reason to think that the approximate equalisation of the earnings of public and private coolies would tend to drive public vehicles off the streets, as the earnings still procurable in Hongkong would continue to be sufficient to attract Chinese from the mainland. A closer supervision of licensed public vehicles is recommended with a view to prevent private coolies and other unlicensed persons plying for hire.

Probably it will occur to most people, reading the early part of the report before us now, to ask, "Is there no fear of a strike, if these proposals are adopted?" The Commission recognises this possibility, but nevertheless emphatically urges that a trial should be given to its proposals during the coming winter months, that no threats of opposition or rumours of a strike be allowed to thwart an attempt to remedy the prevailing evils, and that it should be fully recognised that a difficulty of this nature, arising in connection with the employment of Orientals, will only become aggravated, if not grappled with sternly and speedily. It is plain that a strike merely of the private chair and ricksha coolies would be ineffective if they were unaided by their public colleagues, for the residents here would find little inconvenience in resorting temporarily to public vehicles, as indeed so many have done this year owing to increasing troubles with their own coolies. A general chair and ricksha strike would be more serious, but the food question must appeal strongly to these coolies. There seems, moreover, little organisation among them (to judge by the evidence before the Commission),

except that so many of them belong to the Triad Society. This Colony's history is not without its record of strikes. There was the memorable strike of cargo-boatmen when Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON was Governor of Hongkong, a strike which dismayed the commercial community so much that they were prepared to back down. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, however, was fortunately firm, and meeting the difficulty with courage prevented what would undoubtedly have been a great disaster to the Colony. Another such lesson may be required, and we hope that the authorities will follow the good example of their predecessors' attitude toward the cargo-boatmen. Finally we may quote part of the concluding paragraph of the Commission's report, for the appeal made is one that should be heeded. "We trust," it says, "that all ranks and divisions of the non-Chinese community will be prepared to co-operate in order to make the 'legislation and measures which we have proposed effective and workable. If this co-operation, either from purely selfish considerations or out of mere sentiment, be withheld by an influential minority, it is to be feared that no remedial measures devised to meet the emergency can be successful."

## WEIHAIWEI AND THE POST OFFICE.

(Daily Press, 30th November.)

We note with interest, not untinged with indignation, that the new British Colony or Dependency of Weihaiwei not only has no Post Office, but is dependent upon that of China for the distribution of its correspondence. This is assuredly most undignified and most undiplomatic. No surer method could possibly be taken to prove to the Chinese that Weihaiwei is really a Chinese port, though temporarily leased to a Foreign Power, than to compel it to use Chinese postage stamps. Why this should be allowed we are at a loss to imagine. There was a good opportunity of making the portrait of His Majesty King EDWARD VII familiar to the Chinese of Shantung on a new stamp, and now that the Colony has been placed under the control of the Colonial Office there is no excuse for neglecting to do so. The German Government long ago introduced a special issue of stamps for Kiaochau, and they have taken every opportunity to show the Chinese that they are masters in the territory leased to them. We should do the same. We have the less excuse inasmuch as, until a special issue of stamps could be provided, the Hongkong Post Office could furnish Hongkong stamps as they have done and still do to the Treaty Ports of China. This seems a small matter to some persons, perhaps, but it is not so insignificant as it may appear at first sight, especially when we consider the trouble some Powers take to put their postage stamps in evidence. It is one of the signs and symbols of possession and, in Eastern countries, where extraterritoriality prevails, of influence and prestige; we cannot afford to omit a chance of upholding either. Moreover, the residents in Weihaiwei have a grievance in being badly served postally, and naturally complain. Of course they are few in number and cannot make their influence felt in Downing Street, but it is the duty of the Commissioner there and of the admirals of the British Squadron to see that nothing is neglected that can in any degree serve to sustain or augment the political prestige of Great Britain in these seas. Let Weihaiwei have its own Post Office, therefore, and its own postage stamps.



## THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA TEAS.

(Daily Press, 29th November.)

The intimation conveyed in REUTER'S message of the 26th inst. has not the interest it would have held for merchants in China a decade ago. The tea-trade of China is now unfortunately, except with Russia, comparatively unimportant, and even what is left will not be greatly affected by a decrease in the demand from the United States. REUTER tells us that the report of the Secretary for Agriculture in the United States sets out that the experiment of tea-growing in that country has been successful and that the teas are equal in flavour and aroma to the best imported qualities. The Great Republic has, however, never been a great consumer of tea, and the amount exported from China and Japan thither has steadily declined of late years instead of increasing, as should be the case. The latest returns show a falling off of nearly fifteen million pounds in the export this season to the end of October. In a few years probably the export will be practically nil, and the home grown leaf will supplant not only that from the Far East but also that from other foreign countries. Whether the Americans will, in the event of the plant becoming extensively cultivated in the States, turn tea-drinkers on a large scale we are unable to say. Probably they will, and dyspepsia, which is now very prevalent owing to the general indulgence in iced drinks and sweets, will further increase. The "cup that cheers but not inebriates" requires to be used judiciously or it may easily degenerate into an evil. It is the duty of medical men and scientists in all countries to teach the people how to avoid extracting the deleterious properties of tea, coffee, and other non-alcoholic stimulants, so that what should really prove a blessing may not, through want of knowledge, really turn out a curse. The teas of China are freer from tannin and less acrid than those of India and Ceylon, though at present less scientifically grown, and should enjoy a large market if only the Chinese Government would recognise that they must be freed from the heavy export duty which now handicaps the cheaper varieties in their competition with their rivals. The Chinese Government must do something to promote their export trade if they wish to get free of their burden of debt. If they can stimulate the production of articles of export, the people of China will have the wherewithal to import foreign goods, on which their Government will collect revenue, and so go to swell the income derived from the Customs dues. A short-sighted policy of smothering trade under a load of taxation must no longer be adhered to. What is needed is a general development of trade, by which wealth will be made and prosperity restored to China. To do this the export duties need adjustment as much as the import duties required raising. If simultaneously with the increase of the *ad valorem* duties on imports a rearrangement and reduction on those imposed on exports is taken vigorously in hand, most beneficial results may reasonably be looked for, and some branches of trade which have for some years been steadily dwindling will rapidly revive.

A correspondent of *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* writes a long letter from a small town in Yunnan, giving information regarding coal mines in that province. He claims to have found a smokeless coal of good quality in a Lo-lo village named Toudza or Doudzako, about a hundred kilometres east of Yunnanfu—hence the title which he gives it of "A New Cardiff."

## THE BRITISH YUNNAN RAILWAY QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 30th November.)

In the last number but one of the *Fortnightly Review* there appears an article by Mr. DEMETRIUS BOULGER on the subject of "India's Interest in China." The *Times of India* of the 9th November contains a very interesting criticism of this article, taking the practical side of the question in opposition to Mr. BOULGER'S over-sanguine theorising. The Bombay journal admits that in endeavouring to impress upon the home public the supreme importance of regarding Indian interests in any settlement of the Chinese difficulty, Mr. BOULGER is performing a useful service, but wishes that he had fulfilled his task with a clearer perception of the realities of the situation, and with a less frequent tendency to belittle the very great difficulties that undoubtedly exist. It is eminently desirable (says the *Times of India*) that the British people should be made to understand how deeply India is concerned in the future of China; it is equally imperative that they should not be misled, however unintentionally. The main burden of the *Fortnightly* article is the necessity of the extension of the British railway system into Western China, and the writer is enthusiastic over the prospects of railway communication between India and China. He contends that as a prelude to railway construction beyond the frontier, "an elaborate scheme of railways," to be constructed by "Government guaranteed loans of twenty millions," should be introduced in Upper Burma. Whereon our Indian contemporary remarks:—"We can imagine what reception would be accorded by Government—very properly—to any project for an elaborate scheme of railways in any province, and particularly in Upper Burma. Mr. BOULGER must have studied railway policy in India to very little purpose if he seriously imagines that it would be possible at present to spend twenty millions in five years in 'one corner of the frontier.' The financial obstacles to any such schemes, as Mr. BOULGER advances are indeed serious, and it seems impossible for any one who is not rather a visionary to imagine that the Government is likely to take up with willingness expensive railway projects on the Burmese frontier, or that the investing public is inclined to look in the direction of Yunnan for returns on its money. When we see the vehement opposition offered to M. DOUMER'S scheme of attacking Yunnan by rail from a far more favourable base, this is not to be wondered at. M. DOUMER proposes to spend an enormous sum of money, and his opponents very naturally call on the French Government to count the costs fully before giving the Governor-General a free hand. Yet the advance on Yunnan from the South-East is physically a far easier task than the rival route through Burma. The *Times of India* (to quote once more) rebukes Mr. BOULGER for begging the question by talking of 'turning obstacles by detours' and of 'the improved methods of carrying railways over mountains,' and says:—"The initial truth to be borne in mind is that a railway to the Yangtze can only be constructed at enormous expense, that it would no more pay for fifty years than the Siberian Railway will pay, and that no one has yet told us where the money is to come from. India cannot afford to pay for it, or even to contribute to any material extent." Yet the Bombay paper is very much in sympathy with Mr.

BOULGER'S aims, as indeed all must be who hope for the advancement of British trade with China. It is in every way desirable that a railway shall be constructed to link India with the Upper Yangtze region. But no good can be done save by approaching the question in a practical spirit. In the past the consensus of opinion was against the practicability of any such railway scheme whatever. Recently more attempts have been made to combat this view, and expert surveyors have been busy at work. We do not, however, hear the results of their investigations. It is plain that before the money can even be asked for a railway to the Yangtze it must be demonstrated that the railway can be built without such expenditure as to put it altogether out of the question. It is no doubt still necessary to impress upon the home public how much communication by rail between India and the interior of China would benefit British trade. But the appeal for support must be made to business men, who want to know the details of the scheme and its reasonable possibility; the same applies in the case of Government support. No airy belittling of the difficulties to be overcome can serve any purpose at all. The arguments which are to convince must be based on the evidence of experts. This we sincerely trust will be forthcoming. Even then the fight on behalf of the scheme is sure to be hard. It is not to be expected that the British Government will embark on an extremely costly undertaking with the readiness which Russia showed in the matter of the Siberian line; nor do we know at present of any British DOUMER who will create an enthusiasm such as was temporarily manifested of late in France for the Yunnan railway scheme. The circumstances of the three undertakings are totally different. Time may see all three fully realised, but if so the manners of realisation will have been quite dissimilar. The Russian line across Siberia and through Manchuria is practically in existence. It is reasonably safe to prophecy that a British line to the Yangtze will be the last to be completed.

## THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

(Daily Press, 26th November.)

Our London correspondent announced last week that the draft Isthmian Canal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain had been signed by Lord PAUNCEFOTE and the Hon. JOHN HAY. It was then stated that the new Treaty does not discriminate in favour of United States shipping, all nations alike sharing the privilege, but that the United States were left sole guarantors of the Canal's neutrality. In the last number to hand of the *Times* there appears an interesting letter from a special correspondent at Washington explaining the situation before the settlement of arrangements between the two Governments. The correspondent of the *Times* quotes a summing-up of the case made by a friend in October, and as the *Times* looks upon this as authoritative we may be pardoned for quoting it in full. It runs as follows:—"The construction of a canal is a necessity. It will be built by American capital and enterprise. The CLAYTON-BULWER Treaty recognised certain rights of Great Britain in connexion with the making of an inter-oceanic waterway. That treaty is inapplicable at the present time. Conditions have changed so far that the United States can be bound no longer by the terms contained in that agreement. The denunciation of that treaty could not be regarded as a breach of international faith under existing



circumstances. It served its purpose in the past; it is too antiquated for the future. To avoid possible friction, however, another treaty with Great Britain will be negotiated. This Government proposes that a canal be constructed on the basis of freedom for the mercantile marine and warships of all nations. Satisfactory guarantees will be given by the United States for the observance of these neutral conditions. The provision for neutrality is of importance for this country, for if the United States was called upon to defend the waterway it must prove inevitably a vulnerable point for attack in case of the outbreak of hostilities with any strong naval power, and in event of war with Great Britain—from which God defend us!—might open the road to serious disaster. It is Great Britain that is the most concerned of all foreign countries in the construction of the canal, and Great Britain is the one nation that could enforce the fulfilment of the neutrality clause provided by the treaty now being negotiated."

It is not clear exactly what is meant by the expression in REUTER'S telegram of the 19th instant, that "Great Britain leaves the United States sole guarantor of the neutrality of the Canal." It would be satisfactory to know whether the nature of the United States' guarantee is in any way specified, and how far it involves compliance with the demand made by the United States for exclusive measures of defence in relation to the Canal not only in case of war, but in anticipation of it. The *Times*, commenting on this point, says in its issue of the 25th ult.:—"Many Americans have been startled by the discovery that the right thus claimed would carry with it onerous responsibilities, including the maintenance of fortifications and a considerable military force in territory not at present in the possession of the United States. It is possible, however, that the Senate may insist on putting in some stipulation that the United States should have power to close the Canal in certain contingencies of war; but this, it is believed, would be opposed to the view of the Administration, as narrowing the benefit of the neutrality clause." Following the signature of the draft Treaty there comes the ratification by the contracting parties. The Washington correspondent of the *Times* gives warning that during the debates in the Senate there will be, probably, outbursts of apparent hostility to Great Britain, to which too great weight must not be attached. The theme, he says, is one of old standing and serves to cloak other than the ostensible ends. It was regarded in the past as a cry appealing to the sympathies of certain sections of the population. It may have that effect to a fractional extent now. But the weapon has lost its edge, he continues, and to the minds of the majority in this country it represents nothing more than a lingering survival of the political tactics of a former generation.

The construction of the Canal once decided upon, the choice of the routes would remain. The *Times* correspondent from whom we have been quoting puts the case thus:—"In so far as the choice of routes is concerned there is small difficulty. Practically it is only a question of convenience. Both Panama and Nicaragua are considered practicable by the commission deputed to make detailed study of the subject. Nicaragua is closer to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard of the United States. Panama has the advantage of a shorter canal transit and, therefore, presents less liability of the waterway being accidentally blocked. The work already done on the Isthmus of Panama is also a factor, but is offset to some

extent by the excavated earth having been piled so near the cuttings that it would have to be shifted for the dimensions of the canal as now required. Another drawback to the Panama route is the complication of a settlement with the interests already in existence." Whichever route is chosen, the expense, of course, will be very heavy—it is estimated at thirty or forty millions sterling—but this spread over ten or twelve years would (as the *Times* says) be "a mere bagatelle" to the States with their enormous and daily increasing surplus. If only the hostility of the heterogeneous collection of opponents to the scheme in the United States can be overcome, President ROOSEVELT'S Administration will have the satisfaction of commencing a work of the utmost importance to the world's commerce and of great advantage alike to their own country and to other nations.

## THE CRISIS: TELEGRAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Prince Chun proceeds to Kaifengfu tomorrow from Peking.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 25th ult. in the Council Chamber. Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

HON. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

HON. COMMANDER R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

HON. C. McI. MESSER (Acting Colonial Treasurer).

HON. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

HON. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).

HON. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

HON. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

HON. J. THURBURN.

HON. DR. HO KAI.

HON. WEI A YUK.

MR. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

### EXAMINATION OF MOSQUITOES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report drawn up by Dr. J. C. Thomson on the examinations of mosquitoes in the Colony.

### THE COOLIE DIFFICULTY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Commission appointed by H.E. the Governor to enquire into and report on the question of the existing difficulty of procuring and retaining reliable chair and jinricksha coolies for private chairs and jinrickshas.

The Commission recommend the registration of coolies, by both master and servant; a revision of the scale of fees, to include 2, 3, and 5 cents fares for 5, 10, and 15 minutes respectively, also distance fares; the issue of checks, redeemable at the Treasury and to be sold there and at Police Stations with the object of obviating the carrying of coins for these small amounts; more stands for public chairs at the Peak; the connection of the chair-stand at Victoria Gap with the public telephone system; the more frequent inspection of licenses of the police; the appointment of special vehicle-inspectors, etc. The Commission respectfully but emphatically urge that their proposals be given a trial during the coming winter months, that no threats of opposition or rumours of a strike be allowed to thwart an attempt to remedy the prevailing difficulties and inconvenience, and that it should be fully recognised that a difficulty of this nature, arising in connection with the employment of Orientals, will become aggravated, if not grappled with sternly and speedily. The community may have to face a brief dislocation of the private coolie service, but will, they think, be amply repaid for any temporary discomfort by the benefits expected to accrue.

### SANITARY EXPERTS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table a document entitled "Continuation of Correspondence regarding appointment of Sanitary Experts."

From a despatch which appeared in this document it appeared that Professor Simpson, the medical expert who is to accompany Mr. Osbert Chadwick, has accepted £250 a month for his services, though he originally asked £350. He is expected to sail this week for Hongkong.

### PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a paper entitled "Drainage Systems: Plague Mortality."

### FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minutes 64 to 68 and moved their adoption.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 13) and moved its adoption.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS laid on the table the report of the Public Works Committee (No. 6).

### AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

The next item on the agenda-paper was a motion by the Acting Attorney-General to the following effect:—

That the standing rules and orders of this Council made in pursuance of Article XIX of the Royal Instructions of the 19th day of January, 1888, and dated the 9th day of June, 1890, and amended by the Legislative Council on the 11th day of June, 1900, be further amended as follows:—

That No. 10 of the said rules and orders be amended by removing the words "on receipt" following the word "Clerk" in paragraph 5, and inserting them between the words "shall" and "be" on the first line, and that the words "of the Council" be inserted after the word "Clerk."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said—In the absence of the Hon. Acting Attorney-General, I may state that these amended rules are not quite ready.

### FIRST READINGS.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY (in the absence of the Acting Attorney-General), seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER, the following Bills were read a first time:—

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1893.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Dangerous Goods.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the investment of Trust and other funds in the United Kingdom, in Hongkong Government securities.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, to construct a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Chinese Emigration Consolidation Ordinance, 1889.

The Council then adjourned until next Monday.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting—the Colonial Secretary presiding.

### GOVERNOR'S PEAK RESIDENCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$40,000 in aid of the vote of \$50,000 for "the Governor's Peak Residence" under the heading "Public Works Extraordinary."

The CHAIRMAN said—In applying for the vote the Hon. Director of Public Works has pointed out that better progress has been made with the work than had been anticipated. The additional sum they are applying for the Committee to recommend is largely required in connection with the stores, etc., ordered from England and expected to arrive before the end of the year. The following is the total expenditure:—Up to the end of Octobe



in 1899, \$2,125; in 1900, \$15,000; and in 1901 up to the end of October, \$67,125.

The recommendation was agreed to.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

His Excellency the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$32,000 in aid of the following votes:—

1. Maintenance of Sewers... ..\$ 2,000.00
2. Maintenance of Waterworks, City and Hill District... .. 3,000.00
3. Maintenance of Waterworks, Kowloon... .. 2,500.00
4. Gas Lighting, City of Victoria... .. 2,500.00
5. Miscellaneous Works... .. 10,000.00
6. Waterworks, Miscellaneous... .. 10,000.00
7. Maintenance of Buildings in the New Territory... .. 2,000.00

Total... .. \$32,000.00

The CHAIRMAN said—In applying for this vote, the Hon. Director of Public Works states that the maintenance of storm-water drains has been paid for out of the vote for the maintenance of sewers, as no provision is made for the service elsewhere. The channel of Albany Nullah, through the Naval Yard, had become much obstructed by material washed down during the heavy rainstorms, and a considerable sum was spent in clearing it sufficiently to obviate the flooding of the Yard. With regard to the Waterworks, extensive repairs have been made to the Albany and West Point Filter Beds to prevent leakage. The pump and motor for the Peak supply also required repairs, and the pumping to the Hill District and upper levels of the city has been exceptionally heavy. The necessity of further supplementing the vote for Kowloon Waterworks has arisen principally from the large expenditure incurred in putting the pumping machinery in proper repair. The cost of this alone has amounted to \$6,887. Considerable additions have been made to the number of gas lamps in use throughout the city, in consequence of the lighting of private streets and lanes, hence the necessity for supplementing this vote. A large number of miscellaneous works have been undertaken, some of the principal items being—New Rifle Range, Tai Hang, \$8,196; name-plates for streets, \$2,000, causeway and pier at Tai Po \$1,853; alterations of police telephone service, \$1,130; road from Kennedy Road to lower tramway terminus, adjoining boundary of military property, \$2,017; huts for lepers at Sam Chun, \$2,300; workshop at Wanchai Store Yard, \$2,000. The additional sum asked for under the heading of "Waterworks, Miscellaneous" is to cover the cost of catchwaters and channels which are being constructed to divert the waters of any available streams into the City supply. With this object, it was intended to construct a catchwater along the south side of Mount Cameron to intercept a considerable stream there and to form small channels alongside the existing catchwaters leading to Tiyam and Wongneichong Reservoirs. The reason of the latter proposal is that, owing to the large surface of the catchwater bottoms and the very limited quantity of water flowing along them during the dry months, the whole of the water is either evaporated or lost by leakage. The proposed channels will be of small section so as to concentrate the flow and prevent this loss of water.

The recommendation was agreed to.

A recommendation by His Excellency the Governor to the Council to vote a sum of \$200 in aid of the vote "Incidental Expenses, Government House" was also agreed to.

#### NEW TERRITORY "INCIDENTALS."

His Excellency the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$500 in aid of the vote of \$1,400 for "Incidentals," Land Court, New Territory.

The CHAIRMAN said—In applying for this vote Mr. Gompertz points out that the first vote for "Incidentals" is nearly exhausted. The expenditure under this head for the next two months will be not less than \$500, the reason given for this being the doubling of the field staff.

The recommendation was agreed to.

#### A DEFICIENCY VOTE.

His Excellency the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$661.62 to meet the deficiency in the rate of exchange between 1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2/1 on £850, being the amount agreed

upon for the laying of the Waglan cable in December last.

£850 at 1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per dollar, .....\$8,821.62  
£850 at 2/1 " ..... 8,160.00

\$661.62

The CHAIRMAN said—Hon. members will remember that this vote was got at a previous meeting when it was explained that the Telegraph Company had undertaken the laying of this cable for the Government and by so doing had saved them a good deal of extra expense, even if it had been possible to have had it done otherwise. The vote now brought forward is to adjust the rate of exchange of the dollar.

The recommendation was agreed to.

This was all the business.

### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 28th ult. in the Board Room. The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General), Hon. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Dr. F. W. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. F. J. Badeley (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. Edward Osborne, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

#### NEW LATRINE AT HUNGHOM.

Correspondence relative to the erection of a public latrine at the north-west end of the Crown Lot to the South of Hunghom Inland Lot No. 233 was laid on the table.

Dr. CLARK stated that some time ago the Board selected a site at Hunghom. It was advertised in the *Gazette* and objection was forwarded by the Land Investment Co., the reasons for that objection being that the erection was to be on the highway from the landing stage to the village of Hunghom and that it was in the immediate neighbourhood of their property. The Board reconsidered the question of a site and recommended that it be removed to a position where it would not be on the highway from the landing stage to the village. As regarded the second objection, the Land Investment Company were informed that it was not proposed to erect the latrine at once, and that if in the meantime latrines were provided for the houses on their property there would be no necessity for proceeding with the erection of a public latrine. To that the Company replied that they still object to the site and that they do not consider that the houses which they propose to erect should have latrines built in them. In other words, they objected to the provision by the Government of a public latrine and yet did not propose to provide latrines for their own tenants. It was for the Board to consider whether that objection was a reasonable one. Personally, it seemed to him unreasonable, and he was now prepared to move that the Board inform the Government that the site more recently selected should be adhered to.

Hon. W. CHATHAM seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### BACKYARDS IN WEST STREET.

Correspondence relative to the provision of backyards for Nos. 26 and 28, West Street was laid on the table. It bore that the proprietors asked for three months delay in making the alterations.

Hon. A. W. BREWIN remarked that it might be argued that these people ought to have known the law which came into force in 1899, and that the alterations should have been made long ago. Of course there was such a large sanitary staff that he thought the Chinese were accustomed to wait until an inspector entered their house and pointed out what was required to be done, if he thought it necessary to do anything. That was not an unreasonable attitude and might be excused. In this building, which was used as a restaurant, there were ten people living, so any delay in making the backyards would hardly be injurious to health. The next thing was that these were business people asking for a little consideration because of the serious interference that would be caused if the alterations were to be carried out at once. The delay in this case would not cause any serious delay in the general improvement of

the sanitary condition of the Colony. He moved that the application be granted.

Hon. W. CHATHAM seconded, remarking that he thought the Board would be justified in granting an extension of time in carrying out the structural alterations.

The PRESIDENT—This is a necessary improvement.

The motion was agreed to.

#### MORE RAT-CATCHERS.

Dr. CLARK recommended that the Board obtain the sanction of the Government to engage other 10 rat-catchers and a foreman from 1st prox. They had 10 at present, who were being paid at the rate of 3 cents per rat.

Hon. A. W. BREWIN—Does the number of rats caught increase with the number of men employed?

Dr. CLARK—We hope it will.

Hon. A. W. BREWIN—We had an increase a few months ago. How many are we getting now?

Dr. CLARK—About 1,000 a week; we never had so many as that before, except during the height of the plague epidemic. The number caught has ranged of late from 700 to 1,000.

Mr. E. OSBORNE—They are paying the rat-catchers 5 cents per rat in Japan. If they are doing that there we ought, I think, to do it here.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN—But we are too near the Chinese territory for that.

The PRESIDENT—I move that the Board petition or request the sanction of the Government to engage other 10 rat-catchers, as recommended by the Medical Officer, from the 1st of next month. This is one of the anti-plague measures, and now is the time.

Mr. E. OSBORNE seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### THE DEATH RATE.

The mortality statistics showed that the death-rate for the week ended 2nd November was 19.5 per 1,000 per annum of the population, as compared with 25.0 in the previous week and 27.7 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

This was all the public business.

### ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

Each succeeding year sees the St. Andrew's Ball, which took place last Friday night, become more and more a feature in the social life of the Colony. It derives additional importance, too, by reason of the fact that it serves as an usher to the winter festivities, and is thus doubly welcome—for itself and for that of which it is the harbinger. Its ushership has of course been usurped this year by the Cricket Festival, but that after all seemed to make little difference in the degree of enthusiasm with which the approach of the Ball was hailed or in its ultimate success. Its success was complete. For the genesis of this great Scottish reunion we have undoubtedly to thank the spirit of patriotism and brotherliness which pervades all ranks of Scotland's sons and daughters (Southrons call it clannishness) wherever their lot is cast. This spirit, be it what it may, is beneficently crystallised in the form of the St. Andrew's Society, under the auspices of which the grand Scottish Ball is held, and were its function no other than the promotion of the assembly—instead of this being merely an interlude in its charitable work—it would still be doing a great service. As it is, the Ball serves the useful purpose of keeping the Society and its objects before the public and of affording a pleasant rendezvous for the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones. And by no means is the fact to be overlooked that it gives us almost the only annual chance to see the kilt and sporran in all their glory. There are not many philabegs in the Colony, but St. Andrew's Ball generally brings out the cherished garments in full strength and undiminished lustre.

As St. Andrew's Day fell this year on a Saturday the Ball was held on Friday night—in the City Hall, as usual. The arrangement of the halls was pretty much the same as in former years. St. George's Hall and St. Andrew's Hall were devoted to dancing, the Theatre was transformed into a supper room, and the Library was set aside for cards and light refreshments. In the Chamber of Commerce was also a refreshment bar,



while the Committee Room adjoining was utilised for receiving the guests. The scheme of decorations was elaborate and most beautiful. As one entered the vestibule, the first things to attract the eye were the strings of greenery entwining the pillars which flank the approach to the staircase. At the foot of the pillars were clustered pot-plants and ferns, and similarly bedecked was the stairway. On the landing, directly opposite the head of the stairs, was a huge mirror surmounted by the design of the Scottish thistle illuminated with numerous variably-coloured electric lamps, the whole being placed in relief upon the Royal Standard. The brilliancy of this design was enhanced by the reflection in the glass of a circular trophy of burnished bayonets fixed to the front of the stair-well and dominated by a massive shield bearing the Scottish Lion. The two windows on each side of the mirror were draped with blue banners, bearing the St. Andrew's Cross in silver, and round the four staircase panels were suspended shields with similar devices. Beneath those windows there appeared on a red ground, worked in green, the dates 1847-1901, denoting the age of the Society. All round the staircase hung festoons of greenery, and the balustrades were resplendent also with plants and cut flowers. Two brass howitzers heightened the effect of what was truly a striking spectacle. The main landing was also profusely decorated. It bore its quota of the trophied arms of the 72 Scottish clans which were scattered throughout the rooms, also a number of flags of different nationalities, a great many of these last being likewise displayed in the different chambers. A centre-piece was provided in a fine deer's head with antlers of twelve points. Opposite the door of the Reception Room was hung the Irish Standard. This apartment was tastefully dressed. An ottoman bedecked with flowers stood in the centre, and round the room were scattered lounges and easy chairs. The walls were hung with shields and trophies. A portrait of Mr. Phineas Ryrie, first President of the Society, occupied a prominent position. The decorations in the two large halls were much admired and they certainly were deserving of all admiration. The whole scheme indeed was a very fine testimony to the taste and indefatigability of the Decorations Committee. A liberal use of tropical plants was made in the adornment of both halls, and with the happiest effects. In St. George's the portrait of Her late Majesty the Queen was draped with the English and American flags; on each side were shields with bannerettes, depicting St. George and the Dragon and Britannia, and bearing the legends, "Long live the King," "God save the Queen;" and below were suspended the Royal Standard and a corresponding bannerette with the Prince of Wales's Feathers for a device. At the opposite end of the hall, above the bandstand, were displayed the Royal Arms of Scotland. The bandstand itself, situated between the two dancing rooms, was surrounded by an array of glistening spears and battle-axes, set off with emblazoned shields of quaint and varied devices. In St. Andrew's Hall the arrangement of the minor decorations was pretty much of a similar nature. The most prominent feature was the huge emblematic representation of St. Andrew bearing his cross, which was placed at the head of the hall. Framed in green foliage, the picture was surmounted by a shield with the Scottish Lion rampant, and at the sides hung the Royal Standard and the Union Jack. Halberds and spears glittered among the enfolding banners. At the other end of the apartment, the portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh was draped with flags of different nationalities, set off with ancient weapons of war and greenery. The walls were hung with festoons of foliage and with trophies and flags. In transforming the Theatre into a supper room the Committee showed their decorative abilities to perhaps the best advantage. The tables, with their snow-white cloths and sparkling crystal, surrounded by a wealth of ferns and palms and bunting without end, presented a spectacle to charm the veriest dyspeptic. On the stage was placed the President's table. Behind it was a group of beautiful plants amidst which was displayed the emblem of the Society, a huge design. On the front of the stage were two brass howitzers

and more greenery. The front of the dress circle was ornamented with numerous shields bearing the Scottish Lion, the Thistle, and the St. Andrew's Cross, and surmounted by battle-axes and spears.

It was unfortunate that the weather turned out to be unfavourable. It rained heavily and incessantly from about 7 o'clock till well on past midnight.

At nine o'clock the guests began to arrive in numbers, and soon the suite of halls presented an animated spectacle. Altogether about 500 couples were present. Under the glow of the electric light, the decorations and the moving mass of people, the beautiful dresses of the ladies and the bright naval and military uniforms as seen against the prevailing black evening dress of the gentlemen, made up a dazzling ensemble; and let us hasten to add, one which drew no little of its spectacular effect from the presence of the Highland dresses which were to be seen here and there. H.E. the Governor and party were early on the scene and were received by the President (the Hon. T. H. Whitehead).

Shortly after 9 o'clock the ball was opened to the strains of the R.W.F. band. The following ladies and gentlemen composed the President's set in the first dance, "The Lancers":—

Hon. T. H. Whitehead and Lady Gascoigne; His Excellency the Governor, Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., and Mrs. Lockhart; His Excellency Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K.C.B., and Mrs. Powell; His Excellency Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, C.M.G., and Miss Anderson; Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., and Mrs. Richardson; Mr. H. W. Robertson and Mrs. Law; Sir T. Jackson and Mrs. Kidd; Mr. David Gillies and Mrs. Wood.

Appended is the dance programme:—

1. Lancers ..... *Cuidchan Righ.*
2. Waltz ..... *Ruacam Bacum.*
3. Caledonians ..... *An Comunn Gaelach.*
4. Waltz ..... *Uilleam's Calum's Morag.*
5. Eightsome Reel... { *Am Braman air reang nan Teileur.*
6. Waltz ..... *Ben Cruachan.*
7. Caledonians ..... *Glen Albyn.*
8. Strathspey & Reel... *Faile Sheamus More.*
9. Waltz ..... *Bhratack Bhan Chlann Avidh.*
10. Barn Dance ..... *Bodaich nam brigisean.*
11. Polka ..... *Cead mille failehe.*
12. Waltz ..... *Tha mi gu Tinn.*
13. Highland Schottische ..... *Tulach Ard.*
14. Eightsome Reel... *Port more McEwen.*
15. Waltz ..... *Fear a Chinn Mhoir.*
16. Strathspey & Reel... *Cabar Feidh.*
17. Waltz ..... *Buachill nan Caorach.*
18. Lancers ..... *Cuidchan Righ.*
19. Waltz ..... *Uilleam's Calum's Morag.*
20. Caledonians ..... *Ardmore.*
21. Waltz ..... *Froach Eilean.*
22. Waltz & Galop ..... *Auld Lang Syne.*

Just before supper an interesting ceremony, in the shape of a presentation to Mr. David Wood, the secretary, took place. Owing to indisposition, Mr. Wood was unfortunately unable to be present, but the presentation was made in his absence.

The PRESIDENT said:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the honour and the pleasure on behalf of the St. Andrew's Society to ask Mr. Wood, our indefatigable Secretary, who I am sorry to say is absent, to accept from the members of the Committee and past Presidents a silver salver, and from the Committee and members of the Society a silver tea service on the occasion of his recent marriage to Miss Boulton. We earnestly wish them both a long-life of many happy days, usefulness, health and prosperity. Mr. Wood is the life and soul of our Society, and the success hitherto attending our annual celebration of St. Andrew is due to his untiring efforts.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart) formally accepted the gift in name of Mr. Wood. In doing so he said that he had been asked to fill the position at the very last moment. It was an exceedingly difficult position in which he found himself, and that for two reasons. In the first place, Mr. Wood was in the happy position of being a very recently married man, and he thought his hearers would agree with him that that was a difficult position to assume unless you were actually in the position yourself. (Laughter.) The other reason was

that it was impossible for him to speak with the feelings Mr. Wood would have spoken with. He was sure that if Mr. Wood had been present he would have said he did not in the least deserve the gift and that all the work he had done for the Society had been done purely for the love he bore to the country to which he belonged. On behalf of Mr. Wood, he begged to thank the St. Andrew's Society for the pieces of plate which they had been good enough to present him with, and he hoped they would long stand on his sideboard for the admiration of his friends. He trusted that members would often have the pleasure of seeing it there. (Applause.)

The inscriptions on the gifts were as follows:—

"From the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society:—The Hon. T. H. Whitehead, President; H. W. Robertson, Vice-President; D. R. Law, T. F. Hough, Wm. Kidd, and Peter Dow, and Past Presidents, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., the Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, David Gillies, and G. C. Anderson, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Sophia Milne Boulton, with the best of good wishes for their health and happiness."

"Hongkong, 16th October, 1901."

"DAVID WOOD, ESQ."

"From the Members of the St. Andrew's Society on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Sophia Milne Boulton, with their warmest and best wishes, and in recognition of his invaluable services as Honorary Secretary of the Society."

"Hongkong, 16th October, 1901."

Supper was commenced at 11.30 o'clock. At the President's table on the stage of the Theatre there were, in addition to those who had taken part in the opening set, His Honour A. G. Wiss and Hon. Mrs. Bertie, Hon. W. Chatham and Mrs. Playfair, Mr. G. C. Anderson and Mrs. W. C. Dickson, Commodore Francis Powell, C.B., and Mrs. Poate.

The following was the Menu:—

"Some hae meat and canna eat,  
And some wad eat that want it!  
But we hae meat and we can eat,  
And sae the Lord be thankit."  
"We'll tak' a cap o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne."

Turtle Soup.  
Saddle of Mutton.  
Roast Turkey. Pork Ham.  
Roast Kobe Beef. Corned Beef.  
Corned Tongue. Roast Capon. Game Pie.  
Sheep's Head Pie.  
Pâté de Foie Gras in Jelly.  
Lobster Salad. Chicken Salad.  
Roast Pheasant. Roast Wild Duck.

THE HAGGIS.

Hot Potatoes.

"Fair fa' your honest sonsie face,  
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race,  
Aboon them a' ye tak your place."

"Freedom and whisky gang thegither,  
Tak' aff your dram."

SWEETS.

Gooseberry Tart. Jam Tartlets.  
Puffs. Jellies.

Blanc Mange.

Vanilla and Chocolate Ice Creams.

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.

The following telegram was sent to kindred societies in the East:—

"Chief Whitehead and brither Scots greet brither Scots.—Wood, Secretary."

In reply, the following were received:—  
From Tientsin.—"From brither Scots, Tientsin. Happy are we a' thegither; happy may, ye be.—Mackay."

From Shanghai.—"Chief Addis and Shanghai Scots greet brither Scots. Guid luck tae ye.—Lindsay, Secretary."

From Yokohama.—"Chief Mitchell and brither Scots: greetings.—McClure."

From Amoy.—"Amoy Scots send hearty greetings to their Hongkong brithers."

From Singapore.—"The kindly greetings of Chief Whitehead and Hongkong brither Scots received with pleasure. Here all the Scots are Chiefs, and all send best wishes for a jovial St. Andrew's night."

From Penang.—"Kind wishes reciprocated. Wha's like us?—A. Brown, Secretary."

From Madras.—"Madras Scots reciprocate greeting."



From Manila.—“Best wishes for a very jolly re-union to-night to Chief Whitehead, Secretary Wood, and all friends assembled.—Mackay.”

From Manila.—“St. Andrew's Society, Manila, send greetings to brother Scots, and wish them a braw nicht.”

From Nagasaki.—“Chief Crowe and brother Scots greet you.”

All the arrangements were admirably carried out. The onerous duties of secretary were ably discharged by Mr. David Wood, on whom and to the working members of the various committees too much praise cannot be bestowed. The howitzers were courteously provided and arranged by Lieut. Ogilvie, R.A.

The different committees were made up as follows:—

Invitation Committee.—Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Hon. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. John Thurburn, Hon. H. W. Forbes Trefusis, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Commander S. E. Erskine, Capt. Dickson, Lieut. Bennett, R.A., Lieut. Macdonald, R.A., Messrs. J. C. Peter, D. Gillies, H. W. Robertson, R. L. Richardson, D. R. Law, G. W. F. Playfair, C. W. Dickson, P. Shewan, W. A. Cruickshank, R. F. Johnston, R. Mitchell, and David Wood, Hon. Secretary (Convener).

Supper and Wines.—Messrs. Archibald Reid (Convener), T. F. Hough, W. D. Graham, H. F. Carmichael, W. D. Braidwood, W. Kidd, A. C. More, W. Ramsay, J. Rodger, T. Skinner, Peter Dow, J. Maclellan, C. Sherrington, A. Ellis, A. Moir, Duncan Clark, W. Malcolm Watson, F. Maitland, C. S. Sharp, J. F. Boulton, T. P. Cochrane, W. Armstrong, A. G. Gordon, Andrew Forbes, James Keenan, G. M. Young, F. S. Fulcher, W. A. Stopani, and the Hon. Secretary.

Decorations.—Messrs. W. C. Jack (Convener), Donald Macdonald (K. and M.), J. R. Mudie, Dr. MacLeod, A. G. Ewing, W. Armstrong, J. W. Kinghorn, J. Kirkwood, A. R. Grieve, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Ogilvie, R.A., John Dickie, Capt. A. Milroy, W. Orchar, J. I. Andrews, John Galt, C. W. Alexander, W. Brand, J. McCubbin, P. W. Sergeant, J. Stopani, R. Henderson, and the Hon. Secretary.

Dancing and Music.—Capt. G. C. Anderson, (Convener), J. H. C. McMurtrie, W. Nicholson, O. D. Thomson, A. Sinclair, Murray Stewart, H. W. Fraser, Donald Macdonald (B. and S.) and the Hon. Secretary.

Card Room.—Messrs D. E. Brown (Convener), A. Coutts, T. H. Reid, R. J. Gerard, and the Hon. Secretary.

Ladies' Room.—Dr. Gibson and Mr. J. Grant Smith.

## BURNING OF THE “FUSHUN” AT CANTON.

On the 22nd ult. we received the following telegram from Canton, despatched at 3.55 p.m. that day:—“A fire broke out on the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Fushun* (Capt. W. H. Lunt) at 1.30 a.m. to-day. The officers are safe, but one fireman and several passengers (Chinese) are supposed to have lost their lives. The cargo was lost. The *Fushun* is still burning.”

A representative of this paper had an interview with one of the officers of the steamer *Hankow* on her arrival from Canton on the 22nd ult., but gleaned nothing in addition to the information contained in the telegram from our correspondent, beyond that all on board were believed to have got ashore in safety. The fire, it is said, originated in a cabin near the captain's room, and was caused by the upsetting of an opium lamp. As the *Fushun* was electrically lighted throughout, rendering unnecessary the use of exposed lights for the purpose of the ship, this explanation of the fire may reasonably be regarded as a tolerably correct one. That it was caused through the carelessness of one of the Chinese passengers is looked upon as morally certain. The steamer was lying at her buoy at the time, and as the fire did not start until half-past one, the captain and officers were asleep in their cabins. There were also on board about twenty Chinese passengers. The flames spread with such bewildering rapidity that when the ship's

officers rushed from their cabins it was to find the fire utterly beyond their control. The passengers and crew were immediately summoned—such of them, at least, as had not gathered on deck on the first alarm—and, with the captain and officers, who recognised their utter helplessness to save the ship, got into a boat hastily lowered and pulled ashore. Every one was believed to have left the burning vessel, which at two o'clock, half-an-hour after the outbreak, was in flames from end to end, the glare lighting up the harbour for a great distance in every direction. The boats in the chocks were quickly destroyed, and the mast commenced to yield, eventually taking a bend that left it hanging over the ship. Boats from H.M.S. *Firebrand*, filled with ready blue-jackets, rowed over to the burning vessel, and were augmented by one or two sent out by the Customs authorities, who despatched a manual engine to the scene. Nothing could be done, however, to stay the progress of the fire, and by five o'clock the decks fell in, leaving the vessel a mere hollow shell, with sides glowing with a red-heat that made approach to within effective working distance an impossibility. The fire had simply to be allowed to burn itself out. The vessel was loading cargo, and there was also on board a part of her import cargo. All this has been lost, the rapid spread of the fire preventing any attempt to save anything.

The *Fushun* was commanded by Captain Lunt, one of the oldest skippers in the China Merchants' service. She was built in 1883 in the yard at Glasgow of Messrs. W. B. Thomson, and had a gross tonnage of 2,364 tons. Her measurements were:—Length, 280 feet; breadth, 40 feet; and width, 17 feet 9 inches. The engines were triple expansion.

On the 26th ult. we received the following telegram, sent at 12.10 p.m. that day:—“A Naval Court will enquire into the *Fushun* disaster tomorrow (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock at the British Consulate, Shameen.”

Advices from Canton were to the effect that the *Fushun* was still burning, the ship's coal being afire in places. The donkey-engine was put in order and was pumping water on the burning coal. Captain Lunt is reported to have escaped from the ship by sliding down a hawser, clad only in his pyjamas and with a valuable gold watch in his jacket pocket, the only property he could save. The pumpman man refused to take him from the hawser until he had bargained for his reward.

## THE CLEANSING OF HONGKONG.

### A CHINESE LADIES' PROTEST.

On the 18th ult. about twenty Chinese ladies in sedan-chairs proceeded to the Registrar-General's Office, taking with them a petition to H.E. the Governor, which was read to the Hon. A. W. Brewin, protesting against the proposed fumigation scheme. The protest, translated, sets forth that:—

Chinese ladies, in general, and especially the respectable class, are timid and weak, and, as a rule, look upon modesty as the principal virtue. They confine themselves in their own apartments, being afraid of meeting strangers. But when the process of fumigation is going on in their houses they will be compelled to expose themselves in the street to be teased and jeered at by the vulgar coolie class.

Grown-up girls before being betrothed have, according to Chinese custom, to preserve their character of chastity by always secluding themselves in their houses. But when they are seen standing in the street they cannot evade adverse criticism which will tend to enhance the difficulty of getting betrothed, and consequently prejudice their welfare for life.

The protest also alludes to the danger and impropriety of exposing to the street air China ladies after child-birth, or suckling infants, the probable ill-effects on the children, and the hardship for the sick and for those that earn their living indoors.

*L'Echo de Chine* of the 19th ult. has an article on the new French steamship service between Kwanchauwan, Macao, and Canton, established by Messrs Lemaire of this port. The boat at present running is *La Seine*.

## ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. “CRESSY.”

The new British twin-screw first class armoured cruiser *Cressy*, Captain H. M. Tudor, arrived from Portsmouth on the 27th ult. The *Cressy* is a four-funnelled vessel of 12,000 tons displacement and 21,000 i.h.p. (Belleville boilers). She was built at Fairfield and cost £723,012. Her armour is:—Side and gun-position 6 in., bulkhead 5 in., all Krupp steel, deck 3-2 in. She carries two 9-2 in., twelve 6 in., and seventeen smaller (quick-firing) guns, and two torpedo-tubes. Her speed is 21 knots and her complement 615 men. Authoritative writers consider the *Cressy* almost worthy of being put into the line of battle.

The *Cressy* was unsuccessful at her commissioning trials. The machinery worked smoothly for the first two hours, and then the bearings became so much overheated as to fuse the white metal. Her departure was consequently postponed, and she also suffered from delay on the way out.

The officers on board the *Cressy* are:—

Captain—Henry M. T. Tudor. Commander—Arthur Halsey. Lieutenants—Charles M. Masters, Victor G. Gurner, Bertram S. Thesiger, Robert A. Newton, Cathcart R. Wason, William J. Kerr, Hugh T. Pritchard. Capt. R. M.—Walter T. C. Jones, D. S. O. Lieut. R. M.—Cecil G. Bird. Chaplain—Rev. John Eaddy, M. A. Staff Surgeon—Robert H. Nicholson. Paymaster—Henry Constantine. Fleet Eng.—James S. Watch. Nav. Inst.—Guy V. Rayment, B. A. Sub-Lieut.—Wilfred F. French. Surgeon—Noel H. Harris. Assist. Paym.—Frederick A. Cornford. Engineers—Henry C. Rush, John Kelly. Assist. Engrs.—Hilgrove Hammond, Edward B. Scott, Ernest G. Smith (proby.). Gunners—John C. Haswell, James J. Tapper. Boatswain—Robert Holmes. Carpenter—Alfred Courtney. Artif. Eng.—William Standen. Midshipmen—George B. Palmes, Charles H. Mackinnon, Maurice P. B. Portman, Edward T. Fletcher, Francis L. Back, John Fawcett, Anthony W. Loveband, Frederick J. Chambers, Lancelot A. W. Spooner, Henry N. M. Hardy, John F. Hutchings, Victor R. Williams, Henry R. Sawbridge, Robert R. Hallowell-Carew, Courtney I. Greer. Naval Cadets—Walter H. Leeke, Reginald L. Archer. Clerk—Harry S. Orchard. Assist. Clerk—Donald H. Nelson.

The *Cressy* has proceeded to join the small fleet now in Mirs Bay.

## MISHAP TO THE “DEUCALION.”

The Ocean Steamship Company's s.s. *Deucalion*, which arrived at Hongkong on the 28th ult. from Singapore with a general cargo, met with a curious mishap when about midway between these ports. She left Singapore on the 22nd inst. On the 25th at 11 p.m. when the ship was in lat. 12.31 N., long, 111.33 E., with a strong wind blowing from N.N.E., she was struck by a series of very heavy seas. Into these she plunged heavily, flooding the decks forward. On one sea, in particular, she came down most heavily, striking with a force which shook her fore and aft. As this part of the ocean is free of charted dangers, with practically unlimited depth, and the nearest reef 150 miles away, little anxiety was felt as to the vessel's tightness, but next morning it was discovered that she was making water in No. 1 ballast tank and in No. 1 bilge. An examination of the tank disclosed the fact that several of the frames were started and that the ship was making water pretty badly. One of the frames of the hold was also started. Recourse was had to the pumps and the vessel was brought into Hongkong without further mishap. The *Deucalion* will be dry-docked as soon as possible. It will then no doubt appear whether her damages were caused by contact with a solid body or merely by the violence of the seas.

The following orders concerning the R.W.F. are published:—Captain B. K. Hanbury retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Brevet Major Sir H. W. McMahon, Bart., D.S.O., from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice B. K. Hanbury.



## THE SUNKEN "SKRAMSTAD."

The complicated nature of the collision which caused the sinking of the Norwegian s.s. *Skramstad* suggested at the time that there would be some trouble when the question of liability came to be dealt with, and already there are signs that the anticipated difficulties are becoming real. On the 27th ult. a number of workmen from the Kowloon Docks went off to the sunken vessel and began the preliminary operations for raising her, but soon afterwards the work was suspended by order of the agents, pending, we understand, a settlement of the disputed liability. It was rumoured that the owners of the s.s. *Perla*, which was slightly damaged in the collision, were going to seize the vessel, though it did not appear whether this threatened action was to be participated in by the owners of the *Tai Cheong*, which collided first with the *Skramstad* and inflicted the damage causing her to sink. At any rate, the work of salvage is meantime at a standstill owing to what just now appears to be very much like a deadlock.

An examination made of the *Skramstad* shows that the hole in her bows allowed an inrush of water into the forward bulkhead compartment as well as into the fore hold. The rent plates are inclined not inwards as one would naturally expect from such a collision, but outwards, showing that the *Tai Cheong's* stem had been firmly imbedded in the Norwegian's side, and had drawn the plates outwards when she managed to back off from the sinking ship. In all probability the method adopted to raise the *Skramstad* will be as follows. Her after hold will be pumped out through a funnel attached to the hatch. Two lighters will be placed forward—one on each bow—and at low water wire ropes suspended between them and passed underneath the keel of the vessel will be made taut. A further advantage will be gained by filling the lighters with water so as to sink them as deep as possible. When the tide begins to rise this water is pumped out. The consequent rise of the lighters, combined with the rise of the tide, will lift the forward part of the vessel, and the pumping out of the after hold will meanwhile have done the same for the stern. She will thereupon be slewed round and beached so as to allow her side to be patched, a process which will be possible during low water.

The position of the *Skramstad* remains the same. She lies on an even keel, without much slope fore and aft, and the tops of her masts and funnel are visible at high water.

## THE MARQUARDT CONCERT.

Before a fairly good house, though by no means as large as the entertainment deserved, Madame and Herr Marquardt gave their grand concert in St. George's Hall on the 27th ult. The audience, which included H.E. the Governor, manifested its appreciation throughout the programme and encores had to be given after almost every item. The performance was opened by Herr Marquardt with Ries's "Suite No. 3 in D," which at once showed those present that Hongkong had been visited by an artist on the violin whose like had probably not been heard before in this part of the world. The second movement, in particular, was remarkable for the warmth of tone and delicacy imparted to it by the player. Madame Marquardt followed with her grand orchestral harp, a truly magnificent instrument, playing first Schücker's "Mazurka de Concert," with an encore in which she showed to even greater advantage. The gem of the evening was the rendering of Bach's "Prelude and Fugue," the Fugue especially being interpreted with the necessary breadth so often lacking even in first-class artists. As an encore Herr Marquardt gave an example of a very different style of music—a rendering of "Alnie Laurie," with variations. The earlier part of the programme closed with the first appearance in this Colony of Mrs. Anderson, who met with an instantaneous success and justified the high expectations formed of her. She yielded to the request for an encore and sang "When Love is Kind." After the interval, Herr Marquardt gave Sarasate's brilliant "Fantasie Faust," which

was warmly received by the house. Unfortunately some over-enthusiastic persons somewhat marred the effect by applauding between the periods. In response to a second call, he introduced to his hearers a wonderfully executed "Dance des Lutins," mostly of the pizzicato order, and well calculated to show the performer's powers of velocity. Madame Marquardt reappeared with a harp solo of her own composition, entitled "Fantasie on 'The Last Rose of Summer,'" and gave as an encore a "Song Without Words," the most attractive item in which she appeared alone. Mrs. Mudie, who should have followed with Gounod's "Ave Maria," was unfortunately unable to sing, and in consequence Mrs. Anderson rendered the song in her place. In this Mrs. Anderson seemed to have got her voice fully under control, and gave an interpretation which showed her to be capable of great artistic feeling. The programme concluded with three duets for the violin and harp, the first of which, Ernst's "Elegy," gave an excellent opportunity for the display of the combined powers of Madame and Herr Marquardt, of which they availed themselves to the full. The remaining two duets were of a more popular type. The evening was thus brought to a most successful termination, and the promoters of the concert have every reason for satisfaction. The artists were admirably backed up by Mr. George Grimble, who was a self-denying accompanist.

The following was the programme:—

## PART FIRST.

Violin Solo... "Suite No 3 in D" ..... Ries.  
Adagio, Gondoliera, Perpetuum mobile.  
Harp Solo... "Mazurka de Concert"... Schuecker.  
Violin Solo... "Prelude and Fugue" ..... Bach.  
(Unaccompanied.)  
Soprano (a) "Ouvrez tes yeux bleus" } Massenet.  
Solo { (Open your Blue Eyes.) }  
(b) Waltz ("Reve d'amour") } Gregh.  
Song { (Love's Dream) }

Mrs. ANDERSON.

## PART SECOND.

Violin Solo... "Fantasie Faust" ..... Sarasate.  
Harp { "Fantasie on 'The Last Rose of Summer'" } The Per-  
Solo { of Su-mer } former.  
Soprano, Harp and Violin "Ave Maria" Gounod.  
Mrs. ANDERSON.  
Violin and Harp Duet (a) "Elegy" ..... Ernst.  
(b) "Le Ruisseau" (The Brook) Saurel.  
(c) Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni.

Madame and Herr Marquardt left the same night for Canton, where they gave a concert on Thursday.

## EMPIRE COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

A full house marked the opening night of this company in the Theatre Royal on the 22nd ult. and the heartiness of the applause showed that a Hongkong audience is as capable of appreciating talent as any audience elsewhere. The performance did not start till half-past nine, and in this the management appear to have made a mistake, for the house was full by nine o'clock, or shortly after. Thus people were kept waiting and an impatient audience is apt sometimes to be critical. The orchestra was supplied by a naval band, which imparted a briskness to the performance lacked by many entertainments insufficiently supplied in the direction of orchestral accompaniment. The Empire Comedy Company deserve all that has been said in its praise, and the performers themselves cannot be otherwise than gratified with their several receptions last night. The ballads by Miss Mand Albert and Miss Emmie Smith showed both of these young ladies to be possessed of excellent voices. Miss Florence Adelaide is a good serio-comic, and as a songstress and dancer Miss Jessie Thorne, in her own particular line, will as is claimed for her, take some beating.

The lateness of the hour at which the performance concluded prevents us from dealing with it as fully as we should wish, but mention, however brief, must be made of the other items on the programme. Miss Letty Harmston and Mr. Gus Gregory provided a novel entertainment in their musical interlude, and appear to be capable of extracting music from anything. Mr. Steve Adson, besides being a clever dancer, can tell a funny story, and he kept the house in continual laughter during his occupancy of the stage. The ballet quartette,

the Misses Davis and Tinslay and the Sisters Bailey danced very prettily, and had to re-appear several times. As a coon specialist Miss Emmie Smith portrays very vividly and successfully the characters she deals with, and held the audience from the commencement to the finish of her various times. One of the best items of the evening was the quartette "Excelsior," those taking part in it being the Misses Julie Cleveland and Mand Albert and Messrs. Huxham and Leon. The difficult piece was splendidly given, the last verse being repeated in response to the applause. A most successful evening concluded with a laughable sketch entitled "Anatomy." The whole performance of the company is good, and an especial feature is that most of the songs are new to Hongkong.

## THE HONGKONG NURSING INSTITUTION.

## FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the Hongkong Nursing Association was held on the 23rd ult. in the Chamber of Commerce, City Hall. Dr. F. O. Stedman, the president, occupied the chair. There was a small attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said it was with great pleasure he took the chair at that the first annual meeting of the Hongkong Nursing Institution, which, as they knew, was inaugurated in the early part of the year, and, he thought they might say, had proved a great success and filled a great want in the Colony. (Applause) It was somewhat unfortunate that they had only got three months' working to put before the meeting, the reason being that the committee thought it would be very much better to have the annual meeting in the cold weather and at the end of the summer before the winter festivities began, and therefore the accounts had been closed on the 30th September. They were thus only able to put three months' working before them. During that time, their nurses had been employed almost all the time. The accounts showed a deficit; they had been obliged to draw on the guarantee fund to some little extent. The expenses connected with the starting of the Institution would not, however, recur—at any rate for some time—and since the accounts were made up the deficit had been wiped out, so that the guarantee fund now stood at much the same amount as when they began. These, he thought, were all the comments he had to make on the report. There were two things, however, recently before the committee which the meeting might be told about. One was that they were already considering the advisability of getting out a third nurse. During September, October, and November, they had had, in addition to the two nurses belonging to the Institution, two others—one who kindly came down from Shanghai to help them and one who was a resident in this Colony—so that altogether there had been four nurses almost continuously employed, and without the help of the nurse from Shanghai they would have been in serious difficulties. The general opinion of the Committee was that they should wait for a few months and see what necessities arose, for there was no doubt the three months dealt with had been an exceptionally busy time; but it was a question which would very soon have to be decided. The other matter was the place of residence of the nurses. Hitherto they had been resident in the Peak Hospital. That arrangement had been found to work very well. They applied to the Government for help for the Institution out of the Jubilee Fund that was collected in 1897, because part of that Fund was to go to the Womens' and Childrens' Hospital and to providing nurses for the Colony. The Government immediately recognised that they had some claim on that Fund, but said that practically the whole of it was being used for the building of Jubilee Road and the new hospital in Barker Road. Thereupon they wrote and asked that rooms for their nurses be given in the new hospital, and got the reply that there was no room there for the nurses—that the whole space was already taken up, the plans drawn up and the buildings begun, and there was no room to give away. But still it was admitted by the Government that they had to do something towards providing nurses for the Colony.



Then at one of the Finance meetings, as those present might have seen from the papers, a vote of \$12,000 had gone home for confirmation, and, he believed, had not yet been confirmed. At any rate they had had no notice of it. The Colonial Secretary had told them that he thought the \$12,000 would not be got to build a home for the nurses, that they did not know where they were going to put it; and there seemed to be some difficulty about the matter. The interim Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Slade) had therefore been instructed to forward the following letter to the Colonial Secretary:—

"In view of the vote of \$12,000 included in the Colonial Estimate for 1901-2 for building a house to accommodate the nurses belonging to the Hongkong Nursing Institute, I have been requested by my Committee to lay before you the following proposal. The temporary arrangement for housing the nurses at the Peak Hospital has been found to work exceedingly well, as the position is very central and the nurses appreciate having the companionship of other nurses off duty. Further, if the nurses are housed in a separate building, the Committee feel it would be necessary to have a matron or housekeeper to look after the house when the nurses were both away on duty, and that this and the separate staff of servants would involve the Institution in considerably increased expenditure. My Committee have reason to understand that this arrangement can be continued if required. I am therefore asked to propose to you for your consideration that the capital sum voted of \$12,000 should be handed over to the Trustees of the Institute for investment subject to your approval, and that the income of such investment should be devoted to the payment of expenses for lodging at the Peak Hospital." In answer to that they had had a letter from the Government saying that this proposal had been forwarded home to the Colonial Office and that the Governor had recommended it. That was how the matter stood at present. Perhaps they might hope to have in the future a separate institution or home for their nurses, but they did not feel justified in seeking to provide such a place at present because of the very much increased expense it would involve. The Chairman concluded his remarks by moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet (already published in the *Daily Press*.)

Mr. H. W. SLADE seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then asked for nominations for the Committee. According to the rules the Committee, which consists of five ladies and two doctors, retires annually, but members are eligible for re-election.

Nominations having been made a vote was taken, with the following result:—Dr. Stedman, 16; Dr. Gibson, 16; Mrs. Sials, 16; Mrs. Dickson, 14; Mrs. Robertson, 13; Mrs. Slade, 12; Mrs. Playfair, 9; Mrs. Turner, 9. Owing to the equality of votes for the last place, it was agreed to leave it to the two ladies concerned to arrange who should serve on the committee.

Mr. C. S. SHARP said that before parting they ought to show how very much they were indebted to the working office-holders of the committee, whose services they did not fail, he could assure them, to realise the value of. He had great pleasure in moving that a cordial vote of thanks be awarded them. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Sharp for the kind way in which he had spoken, and added that they felt sure they had supplied by this Institution a want which had been felt very much in the Colony.

The meeting then terminated.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant: R. R. Rosoman, to the *Amphitrite*, to date Nov. 1; Sub-Lieutenant: H. P. Boyd, to the *Glory*, to be lent to the *Amphitrite*, to date Nov. 1; Midshipmen: G. W. E. Naper and D. F. Dolphin, to the *Endymion*; R. V. Holt and R. L. Pennington, to the *Goliath*; H. O. P. Weston, to the *Glory*; L. T. C. Sackville-West and A. R. F. Spottiswood, to the *Cressy*, undated; Fleet Engineer: J. W. Bennington, to the *Duke of Wellington*, for the *Centurion*, to date Oct. 1; Lieutenant T. E. Crease, to the *Eclipse* (G.), to date Nov. 1.

## CHAIR AND JINRICKSHA COOLIE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The following is the report by Mr. Justice T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. R. C. Wilcox, and Mr. F. J. Badeley, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, who composed the Commission appointed by H.E. Sir Henry Blake to enquire into and report on the question of the existing difficulty of procuring and retaining reliable chair and jinricksha coolies for private chairs and jinrickshas:—

The undersigned, Members of a Commission appointed to inquire into and report on the question of the existing difficulty of procuring and retaining reliable private chair and jinricksha coolies, have the honour to report as follows:—

1. We have held 14 meetings between 3rd September and 4th November, 1901, and have examined 30 witnesses.

2. We have ascertained the views, on certain points, of over 120 residents by means of a printed paper of questions, which forms Appendix C.

3. The answers to those questions show conclusively that there has been difficulty in procuring and retaining reliable private chair and ricksha coolies.

4. As to the causes of the existing difficulty, we find that the main cause of the difficulty in procuring such coolies is a demand for increased wages, which many non-Chinese refuse to pay.

5. We observe that there has apparently been no difficulty in procuring six hundred coolies from China to man the three hundred new public rickshas which have recently been licensed. Further, we observe from the annual reports of the Captain Superintendent of Police that in the year 1897, 7,164 drivers and bearers were licensed; in the year 1898, 8,251; in the year 1900, 9,984, or an increase of 2,820 drivers and bearers in a period of 4 years, that is, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the number of drivers and bearers. These figures seem to show that the demand for public chair and ricksha coolies has been amply met, and lead us to the conclusion that there is an adequate number of men procurable for private service, provided the wages offered approach in amount the takings of the licensees of public vehicles.

6. We are of opinion that the price of lodging is not as a rule a serious factor in the matter, because private coolies are usually lodged, rent free, by their masters; and we think that the increased cost of food has been approximately met by the advance in wages which has occurred in the last five years.

7. The demand for wages exceeding \$8 a month seems, in the main, due to the fact that the calling of a public chair or ricksha coolie, especially the latter, is more lucrative, and induces private coolies to leave to join the ranks of public coolies.

8. The evidence tends to show that no regular guilds of chair and ricksha coolies exist, but each lodging-house seems to be an effective centre for combination.

9. The causes of the difficulty in retaining such coolies when procured are:—

A.—That such coolies, in many cases, object to perform old jobs, such as chit-carrying, punkah-pulling, tennis-fielding, housework, &c., which they once did without demur.

B.—That there is some doubt whether the law makes it penal for such coolies to neglect their duty, or to absent themselves from duty, or to leave service without notice, or to disobey lawful and reasonable orders, &c., &c., although such a law exists in respect of domestic servants. (*Vide* section 3 sub-section 3 of Ordinance 14 of 1845.)

C.—That a knowledge of the earnings of public coolies makes private coolies discontented and induces them to leave private employ at the earliest opportunity.

D.—That they sometimes object to give their whole time to their masters' service.

E.—That if they leave a master, they can usually find employment with another master or obtain other work.

10. As to whether it is advisable and practicable to introduce any, and (if any) what legislation on the subject, our answer is yes, and we append a draft Bill which we think would meet the case.

11. We are aware that the provisions of the Victoria Registration Ordinance No. 7 of 1866 affecting the registration of servants and repealed by Ordinance 13 of 1888, were not worked with much success. The reasons for this failure, were, we believe, the absence of photography, laxity in enforcing those provisions, indifference on the part of masters, the preference of personal convenience to the general advantage, the doubtful applicability of sub-section 3 of section 3 of Ordinance 14 of 1845 to other than domestic servants, the fraudulent transfer of certificates of registration, and, probably, the payment of a registration fee.

12. The draft Bill referred to in para. 10 provides, *inter alia*, for compulsory registration at the Central Police Station, for the photographing of every private coolie, for the regulation of the conduct of private coolies, and for making it penal for masters to engage unregistered coolies and for unregistered coolies to seek or obtain employment in the same capacities.

13. We are decidedly of the opinion, which the evidence supports, that to be effective, registration must be compulsory, universal, and in the hands of the Police Department.

We think that the scheme of registration, embodied in the draft Bill, will give both the Police and masters desirable and, we trust, effective control over private coolies.

14. In answer to question 6 of Appendix C, "Whether persons who engage unregistered private chair and ricksha coolies should be liable to a fine in the Police Court," there were 78 ayes, 26 conditional ayes, and 24 nays. The evidence of Mr. Poate shows that there was misapprehension as to the meaning of this question. When it was explained to him that it was not proposed to punish the master, and leave the coolie alone, he adopted the view of this Commission, that no scheme of registration could be successfully enforced if masters were not made liable for engaging unregistered coolies. If this is borne in mind, it is evident that the majority of ayes in favour of making such masters liable would probably have been greater; as it is, the proportion of ayes to nays is that of more than 3 to 1.

15. We recommend that registration shall be free, because the payment of a fee in former times may have conduced to render the former Ordinance nugatory, and because the existence of a fee may be made the ground for demanding higher wages.

16. Apart from the reason that the omission of the penal clause affecting masters will defeat the whole purpose of registration, we consider that it would be unjust to punish the coolie who offers his services and not also the person who accepts those services.

17. Generally, we think that registration will tend to weed out of the ranks of private coolies the bad characters sometimes met with, because persons unfavourably known to the Police would not be registered.

18. Some persons fear that registration will tend to limit the number of coolies now available, and therefore wish to be at liberty to engage unregistered coolies who may offer themselves. The limitation of numbers, it is said, will arise (1) from the Police Department refusing to register as private coolies men known to be bad characters, but who, *qua* coolies, are capable servants, (2) from unwillingness on the part of private coolies to register.

In our judgment, if the result (1) anticipated by the sceptics concerning registration is attained, it will prove an unmixed advantage to the community, which will thus be relieved of the presence of rogues masquerading as private coolies who, we should not be surprised, would also prove on enquiry to be to some extent at the bottom of the present difficulty.

As regards result (2) we believe that no persons who wish to become coolies would be deterred by free registration from entering private service.

By the draft Bill, which we have submitted, it is provided that a master may have in his employ for 48 hours unregistered coolies. This period of 48 hours will enable the coolie to become registered, and will give the master reasonable time to insist on the coolie being registered.

We do not oppose an enlargement of this period of 48 hours, but would point out that if



the period is much enlarged, it will merely induce an aggravated condition of the present difficulty in retaining coolies.

19. As regards what other (if any) remedial measures should be taken, we suggest that the scale of fares for public rickshas, in Victoria and Kowloon, should be revised and reduced, at any rate so far as short time fares are concerned; for we are convinced that if the earnings of private chair and ricksha coolies could be placed more nearly on an equality with those of public ricksha coolies, the inducement to throw up private service for public employ would lose much of its force, the demand for higher wages would almost cease, and the difficulty of procuring and retaining private chair and ricksha coolies would be largely diminished, if it did not altogether disappear.

20. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson stated in his evidence that he had calculated that it is possible for two men between them to make from \$60 to \$80 a month with a public ricksha, and one of the public ricksha coolies examined stated that his net earnings, after paying for food and rent, amounted to \$10 a month. The evidence also shows that a coolie will pay a considerable sum for the good will of a public ricksha.

21. At present, the minimum ricksha fare is 5 cents for a quarter of an hour. If a person takes a ricksha from the Clock Tower to the Hongkong Club or Hongkong Bank he must pay 5 cents.

This seems to be an unnecessarily large fare. We therefore advocate ricksha rates of 2, 3, and 5 cents for 5, 10 and 15 minutes respectively. Distance fares, as in the case of garris, might also be introduced. The difficulty of carrying the necessary money can be overcome by adopting a system of checks for these several amounts. These checks should be saleable at the Treasury and Police Stations in the Colony and could be redeemed by the coolies on presentation at the Treasury in office hours.

Great care would have to be taken to guard against the acceptance, for redemption, of forged checks, not issued by the Treasury or a Police Station.

As it is a practice for Chinese engaging public chairs and rickshas to bargain for rates below the tariff rates, it is clear that licensed coolies are willing to take passengers at reduced fares.

22. We are not aware whether the public revenue of \$55,000, which was the sum derived in 1900 from the licensing of carriages, chairs, &c., would be materially affected by our proposal, but we submit that, even though the public revenue from this particular source were decreased, it would be but a small consideration to pay for the advantages resulting from a supply of private chair and ricksha coolies.

23. We have not entered into the question of the probable effect of the reduction in public fares for short times and distances upon the number of public vehicles which might continue to ply, but we see no reason to think that the approximate equalisation of the earnings of public and private coolies would tend to drive public vehicles off the streets, because we think that the earnings still procurable in Hongkong as compared with the earnings procurable in China, would continue to attract Chinese from the mainland.

24. It appears to us that the community's independence of private coolies' services would be aided by the establishment of a larger number of chair or ricksha stands or ranks. Take the Peak as an example. If stands or ranks for chairs were placed at such points of Plantation Road Station, underneath Craigieburn and at the bifurcation of the roads round Mount Kellett it is obvious that this convenience would render Peak residents more or less independent of private coolies.

It would also aid in the same direction if the chair stand at Victoria Gap were on the public telephone system. An English-speaking Chinese should be put in charge who should depute certain chairs to go where wanted. The number and destination of the chair should be entered in a book kept by the Chinese in charge, and complaints of non-compliance with telephone messages should be sent to and investigated by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

25. We surmise that private coolies occasionally elude the vigilance of the Police and

succeed in acting as substitutes for public coolies, or themselves employ what look like private rickshas in soliciting fares.

26. We recommend that the Police, when on ordinary duty, should more frequently, and especially at night, require chair and ricksha coolies to show their licences, and should arrest and charge all who do not produce their licences, or who produce licences not bearing the photograph of the person producing it.

27. We strongly recommend that one or more members of the Police Force, who might be called Inspectors of Public Vehicles (as there already is an Inspector of Weights and Measures) should be appointed and detached to exercise special supervision over all licensed public vehicles and coolies whilst they are plying for hire in the streets. These Inspectors should have travelling allowances and should be here, there, and everywhere, calling on all kinds of vehicle coolies to produce their licences. This proposal is not intended to be in substitution for the recommendation that the Police on ordinary duty should constantly call for and examine the licences. It would be an additional help, we think, in cases where an unlicensed person is found plying a licensed vehicle, to make the licensed driver, driver or bearer also liable to be heavily punished.

28. It appears from the evidence that the Chinese generally do not wish that any steps should be taken to register or otherwise control coolies in their employ: therefore, we have no recommendation to make on this point, though we venture the opinion that they will be likely to share in any benefits which may result from the adoption of our proposals.

29. If on consideration it is thought desirable, we see no objection to placing in the hands of persons approved by the Government the business of supplying private chair and ricksha coolies at a given rate of wages and in accordance with a scheme submitted to the Government on 2nd August, 1901, by the Captain Superintendent of Police, and annexed as Appendix G to this report. The rate of wages set forth in that scheme, however, might in our opinion, be reduced, if the legislation and the remedial measures which we have submitted, are carried into effect.

30. Nevertheless, we are of opinion that our proposals if carried out, might render a resort to such a scheme unnecessary, and that the market could be supplied without it.

31. As the preamble of the Commission issued to us recognises the existing difficulty of procuring and retaining reliable private chair and ricksha coolies, and we are of opinion that that difficulty, if firmly faced with a determination to remove it, would largely if not entirely disappear, we beg respectfully but emphatically to urge that our proposals be given a trial during the coming winter months, that no threats of opposition or rumours of a strike be allowed to thwart an attempt to remedy the prevailing difficulties and inconvenience, and that it should be fully recognised that a difficulty of this nature, arising in connection with the employment of Orientals, will only become aggravated, if not grappled with sternly and speedily. The community may have to face a brief dislocation of the private coolie service, but will, we think, be amply repaid for any temporary discomfort by the benefits expected to accrue.

32. In advance we would earnestly deprecate any opposition to a fresh attempt to enforce registration on new lines and to make it effective by means of the penal clause, because such registration and such penal clause may not in the opinion of some prove effective and may involve slight personal trouble, inconvenience and loss of time.

33. We trust that all ranks and divisions of the non-Chinese community will be prepared to co-operate in order to make the legislation and measures which we have proposed effective and workable. If this co-operation, either from purely selfish considerations or out of mere sentiment, be withheld by an influential minority, it is to be feared that no remedial measures devised to meet the emergency can be successful.

We therefore hope that the wealthier members of the non-Chinese community will sink all considerations of personal inconvenience, dignity, trouble and loss of time, and will combine with the less favoured members of that

community in lending their support to provide a remedy for the admitted evils which have given rise to this Commission.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH.  
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.  
F. J. BADELEY.

## CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 24th November,

### THE VICEROY'S HEALTH.

Much anxiety has been felt here concerning the health of H.E. the Viceroy. He is now an aged man and suffers constantly from asthma. For some time most of his work has been transacted by the Treasurer, and he himself has been unable of late either to eat or sleep. He was much affected by the news of the death of Li Hung-chang, the shock having thrown him into a fit. In consequence a rumour prevailed on Monday that he was dead. That happily has not proved true, and his physician's latest reports are that, in spite of frequent spitting of blood, his health is slightly better.

### THE LOSS OF THE "FUSHUN."

The China Merchants' steamer *Fushun* was burnt on Friday morning. The fire broke out at one o'clock, and in four minutes the ship was blazing from stem to stern. Being due to sail on Friday morning she was crowded with passengers, many of whom had to leap into the water to save themselves. Among her cargo was the personal luggage of Chu Hao, the examiner for the M.A. degree. This contained the papers and essays done by those candidates who took the Manchu instead of the Chinese language, and were being taken to Peking to be looked over. Such a contretemps has never occurred before, and it is not known whether another examination can be held or not. Accounts differ as to the number of deaths caused by the accident. The captain of the ship reports that none were burnt, but Chinese opinion puts the deaths at over 100.

### A REFORMATORY FOR CANTON.

A project was undertaken a little while ago for the erection of a reformatory on the hill of the Goddess of Mercy in this city. Subscriptions were raised and a suitable building hired and put into repair. This place has now been opened. Those convicted of petty crimes will be confined there instead of in the prison. In the case of lads they are to be taught a trade. Older offenders will be allowed to practise their own profession, such articles as they make being sold for the support of the establishment. The commander of the On Yung, the regiment which polices the streets of Canton, has been ordered to supply a guard for the maintenance of order.

### THE HONAM CONCESSION.

A despatch has been received from the Emperor in which he orders the Viceroy to deal himself with the question of the Honam concession and gives him full discretionary power. A certain foreign consul recently applied for a concession for his nationals and the Viceroy referred the question to the throne—with this result. It is not publicly known who was the consul who made the application, but the gossip of the streets ascribes it to the United States representative.

### FIRES.

For a long time no rain has fallen and fires are of nightly occurrence. Two nights ago a house belonging to the Viceroy of the Fuhkien province was burnt. It was a family house of his, inhabited by two of his uncles and his son. The fire arose from a woman trying to catch mosquitoes. She had taken the lamp into bed, and in trying to burn them off the curtain managed to set fire to it. The houses on either side were involved, and there was a tremendous blaze which attracted a vast crowd. No one was killed in the fire, though one child was crushed to death in the streets.

### DEATH OF A KIDNAPPED DOCTOR.

The victim of an audacious kidnapping case is just dead. He was a well known doctor in the city, named Lei. The brigands played the old dodge of a patient sending for him in order to get him into their hands. They then demanded a ransom of \$2,000, in default of which they announced their intention of killing him. His family raised and paid \$800, but the brigands refused to let him go. The officials then got to hear of it and sent troops to rescue



him. The brigands prepared for defence and to get their prisoner out of the way they threw him into a pond, and as he struggled in the mud at the bottom, piled inverted rice-baskets on his head. The soldiers proving too many the brigands were forced to retreat, and Lei was rescued. He was taken home but shortly after succumbed to the efforts of the ill usage he had received.

#### END OF THE SHOE-STRIKE.

The shoe-strike has come to an end, and the men have resumed work. In spite of official interference the craftsmen's guild proved too strong for their masters. The latter have given in, and granted them the rise of pay they demanded.

#### FIREWOOD IN CANTON.

The price of fuel in this city is constantly rising and pressing very hard on the poorer classes. Firewood which last year was fifty cents a load, has now risen to eighty; grass, which is substituted by those who cannot afford wood, is now fifty cents, as against ten cents ten years ago. To relieve this a French subject has petitioned for the right of forming a company for the supply of firewood with powers to collect it in the neighbourhood, but it has been refused on the ground that it would be a breach of the rights mentioned in the treaty.

#### SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 25th November.

#### DIPLOMATIC VISITORS.

The German cruiser *Tiger*, with the Minister Mumm von Schwarzenstein and Attaché von Bohlen on board, arrived here from Hongkong on the 22nd instant. After paying their calls on the German Consul, they left the following day for Amoy. The Chinese forts fired salutes on the *Tiger* entering and leaving the port.

#### A HUGE SCHEME.

The river leading to Chowchowfu is silting up at an accelerating speed. Particularly is this the case at a station called Meichi, about four miles distant from here. A syndicate consisting of wealthy merchants and officials has been formed to dredge the locality at Meichi and transport the mud and sand to Tai Chen Ban, which is situated at the western part of the harbour. The last named place has also been acquired by the syndicate and they are going to fill in the immense foreshore which they have reclaimed with the Chinese authorities' consent. Considering the yearly increase of commerce and the disproportionate lack of storage-room for goods, the newly formed company intend erecting large godowns at Tai Chen Ban. I hear that the consummation of their plans will cost the promoters between \$60,000 and \$80,000, but they are of opinion that they will later on derive a profit of five times the amount expended. The main shareholders are Yung Fu Yuan, Jen Sheng, and Bradley & Co's compradors.

#### MISSIONARY INTERFERENCE.

A few days ago a fight occurred between a couple of boatmen who are engaged in ferrying passengers at a certain place at no great distance from here. Fights among the boat-people, on the most trivial provocation, are of daily occurrence. In this instance it appears that two sampans collided, which led to an altercation and ultimately came to blows between the owners of the boats concerned. As one of the combatants is a native Christian and belongs to the Roman Catholic denomination, this body, without taking the least trouble to ascertain the rights and wrongs of the affair, intervened on behalf of their member and got the other boatman—who is no Christian—arrested. The inpecunious relatives of the latter repaired to the residence of the Roman Catholic missionaries and were refused admission. They were, however, informed by one of the head native preachers that they would have to pay \$500 as compensation (!) and 20 boxes of candles and fire-crackers before the release of their man could be effected. As they have not complied with these demands, the man is still in imprisonment. The interference of the missionaries in this case was uncalled for and utterly unjust. In spite of all their protestations and asseverations to the contrary, the fact, nevertheless, exists that the members of the Romanist body are prone to mediate in such cases as cited

above. Is it to be wondered then that the Chinese regard the missionaries with disrespect and resort to destruction and assault when full of rage engendered by the missionaries' lack of discretion?

#### VLADIVOSTOCK NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Vladivostock, 12th November.

#### CHINESE RETURNING TO BLAGOVESHCHENSK.

Information has been received here from Blagoveshchensk that a large number of Chinese merchants, who during last year's Chinese riots fled from the country, are now resuming their former occupations at Blagoveshchensk and at other business places on the Amur, all of them doing a flourishing business. This serves to show that full tranquillity has been restored in the above country.

#### A NEW DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Agriculture and Government Domains at St. Petersburg intends to establish a special central Fishing Department, similar to the United States Fish Commission, to have at its head a Superintendent and three specialists to take charge of the following separate branches of the projected Department:—Fishing, fish-breeding, and scientific investigations. Several inspectors are to be appointed, whose duty will be to control and look after the fishing industries in the different regions of Russia.

#### RUSSIAN NAVAL NEWS.

The St. Petersburg newspapers report that machinery tests and speed trials of four new Russian torpedo-boats are now being made at Kronstadt. The vessels have recently been built at the Nevsky Works in St. Petersburg, and give entire satisfaction in every respect.

The question presented for decision to the Naval Department at St. Petersburg, as regards the adoption of aerostation in the fleet for discovering an enemy on the high seas and also for observation purposes, will be decided in the current year. Experiments with special military balloons are now being made in the Black Fleet by an experienced officer of the Military Aerostation Park, who was specially commissioned by the Government to experiment with balloons for naval and military purposes. Should the experiments prove successful, it is intended by the Government to have several balloons in each squadron. The balloons are to be attached to warships and will be connected with the latter by telephone, in order to be able to communicate at once to a warship of any discovery.

#### PEKING.

Peking, 9th November.

#### MOURNING FOR LI HUNG-CHANG.

To-day, being the third day after the death of Li Hung-chang, is the special day for the mourning family to receive condolences. Many Chinese friends have come throughout the day. In the afternoon an interesting spectacle was that of the visit of the diplomatic body, some of the Legation Secretaries, and a few other sympathising friends. The hour appointed was three o'clock. A strange coincidence was the absence from Peking of five out of eleven Ministers. A Chargé d'Affaires represented each one absent. Chinese soldiers were drawn up in line at the door and along the street where the residence of the Vic-roy's family is situated. The foreign guests passed into one of courts, which was covered over with matting. Director Hu Yü-fen, Vice-President Lien Fang, Provincial Treasurer Chou Fu, Envoy Na Tung, Generals Chiang Kuei-ti and Ma Yü-k'un, and Interpreter Tsêng, son of the late Marquis Tsêng, were in attendance. Tables with refreshments were arranged in the court. After the full delegation had arrived and a little conversation, they all passed through a building where the Viceroy had received guests, into the next court likewise covered with matting. Directly in front was a tablet to the deceased, while the coffin with remains and surrounded with offerings and incense was in the room beyond. The two sons of the deceased, dressed in mourning of white, stood at one side of the tablet. Other offerings were spread near the altar. Taoist and Buddhist priests,

with many Chinese officials in mandarin robes, stood around the side. The doyen, Baron Czikan de Wahlborn, approached at the head of the delegation, and spoke a few words of fitting appreciation and condolence. The oldest son replied in Chinese, and the next son translated it into English. Most of the guests bowed to the tablet, and retired to the front court. After partaking of the refreshments, they departed in stately order to the beating of the foreign drum. Thus was honoured the one Chinaman who has had the widest acquaintance with foreigners.

#### A STRANGE REPORT.

I hear that none of the Home Governments has yet sent to the family any expression of condolence. This seems very strange, when the deceased was the one Plenipotentiary who took the lead in negotiations for peace with these Governments. I noticed that yesterday the American flag alone was at half-mast.

#### THE NEW VICEROY.

When Prince Ching returns, he will be regarded as the real head of affairs. He is, however, not the man of courage, originality, or grasp of the issues of the day that the First Grand Secretary was. He is more genial in his manners, as is true of most Manchus, unless we except the brothers Prince Tuan and Duke Lan. He is the same as was the noted Viceroy in ability to increase his revenue. Avariciousness is a characteristic of both. The Prince is rather more a time-server. He did not believe in the Boxer claims, but he contributed to some of their headquarters where Chinese Christians were cut to pieces, and whose leaders had least reason to loathe and burn foreign property. He did not advocate war against foreigners, neither did he oppose it, as did the noble company of official martyrs. He remained silent, and saved his life. An open and righteous statement might have held back the Government from its crusade of blood and carnage. Instead, he went with those for the moment strong. His soldiers fired on the Legations, though not, perhaps, with as much persistency as those of General Tung Fu-hsiang. When the Allies came, he then dared to counsel peace, and so became Plenipotentiary. He yielded without much protestation to the demands of the victorious Powers, but he now exerts himself to restore things to the old order. Whenever possible, he has tried to save officials from punishment. He especially looks after the interests of the Manchus. We have heard that one foreigner whose name was spoken of for different positions in the Chinese Government was opposed by him because supposed to have urged the decapitation of the guilty officials at Pao-tingfu, the Treasurer being a protégé of the Prince. His sense of right and wrong has never been marked; neither does he show wisdom capable of helping forward his country. Under his leadership we need expect but little, even should he combine with his rival, Yung Lu.

#### A REVERSION TO EXCLUSIVENESS.

All the five openings in the Imperial city wall made by foreign troops are now closed or being closed. These openings have been a convenience to the Chinese as well as to foreigners, but this is not to be considered. The road from the east to the west gates of the Imperial city, which passes in front of the north wall of the Forbidden City, and thence across the marble bridge by the Winter Palace grounds, is now closed to all but foot-passengers. We hear that foreigners will be soon forbidden the privilege of crossing the Imperial city, even when going on foot, as this rule was established by the Empress Dowager in 1885. The Chinese officials think that by these little acts of reversion to exclusiveness, they show that power has been restored to them. The dictatorialness of Foreign Powers for a year is now to be counterbalanced by all possible endeavours to exhibit to all the retention of Chinese power. It is a time of mutual limitations, annoying to both sides.

Peking, 11th November.

#### THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

To-day the eclipse of the sun was recognised by special ceremonies at the Board of Rites, which adjoins the Russian and American Legation barracks. The officials of the Board began to assemble shortly after noon. By half past



four, when the partial eclipse became noticeable, the officials gathered in front of the chief official building, following Hsu P'u and Shih Hsi, the two Presidents of the Board, both having remained here since the siege. An altar with burning incense and offerings was placed in the open Court. The officials knelt down on the inner side, facing the setting sun. They remained motionless for some fifteen minutes, when the rescue of the sun was announced. During the ceremony there was beating of drums and gongs, to frighten away the dragon.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL.

The International Hospital, under the control of the Lazarist Mission, stands next to the Board of Rites in the most suitable site in the city. The buildings, costing some 30,000 taels, are nearing completion. Already in the main building a few beds for patients are ready. The Sisters of Charity will be from different countries, and speak different languages for the convenience of the patients, whether military or civil. The selection of the site was a fortunate occurrence. Mgr. Favier formerly had a piece of land on Legation Street, which by the decision of the military authorities would be within the area of the military quarter of the Russian Legation. By conferring together the Bishop gave up the original land and took in exchange land that was intended as part of the Russian *glacis*. The site being narrow, the Chinese authorities yielded a piece of the land within the area of the Board of Rites, thus providing sufficient quarters for the new and large Hospital. The Board of Rites is on the north, the American military quarter is on the south, across the Legation Street, the wall of the Imperial City, next the Chienmen, is on the west, across the street allotted to Chinese traffic, and the Gaselee Road, or former street of the Board of War, is on the east. While the Hospital is meant especially for foreigners, a few Chinese of better class will be admitted, and a dispensary be open on certain days to Chinese out-patients.

#### THE WORK OF THE BOARDS.

Four Boards remain in what was first intended to be the Legation area, viz., the Board of Rites, Board of Revenue, Civil Board, and Board of the Imperial Clan. The Board of Revenue required the greatest repairs, as all the silver was taken by the Japanese, and much of the timber and bricks by Russians, British, and local poor.

#### AN EXTENDED AREA.

The area of the Peitang has also been extended clear to the main street, leading from the west gate of the Imperial City to the Imperial Palaces.

#### A CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

To-day a new proclamation is issued by the authorities, reiterating warnings against thieves and other criminals, and commanding attention to regulations and orders already issued. It states that the soldiery, policemen and watchmen will be on patrol throughout the whole city night and day. It adds that all persons, with or without a lantern, will be arrested after ten o'clock at night, unless out on official business.

#### A BUSINESS PRINCE.

The city octroi is on a steady increase under the capable management of Prince Su. All goods for foreigners are also being taxed, whether for private use or for sale. Dr. Colman, as specially-deputed commissioner, assists in the collection from the latter class, as compliance has not been an easy thing. Probably foreigners will be permitted to carry on trade already begun outside the Legation area, it being understood that they pay taxes and duties the same as Chinese.

#### INCREASED LIVING EXPENSES.

The city octroi on goods for foreigners and the duty of five per cent. at Tientsin to the Maritime Customs will mean more costly living in Peking. We are beginning to pay the indemnity before the indemnity pays us for our losses last year. The British claimants have already found that they cannot get what they deem just and full compensation. It is surmised that Americans will also lose, though no information has been received from Washington as to the payment of private claims. Other nationals do not fare so badly.

#### A PROMINENT FOREIGNER.

Mr. William Pethick, for so many years the secretary and adviser to Viceroy Li, arrived in Peking to-day, after a stay for his health at

Chefoo. We are sorry to learn that his health is in a serious condition, the result of the strain put upon him in June of last year, when he guided a party to the relief of the Christians at the old Portuguese cathedral of Nantang.

#### A TRIP TO KALGAN.

Capt. Poole, who has been on special service at the British Legation, and is here to study Chinese, has returned from a trip to Kalgan and on into Mongolia. He had only a Chinese escort, and that only part of the way. He found the country quiet, though he came across some armed bandits this side of Kalgan.—N.-C. Daily News.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

#### OUR WATER FAMINE AS A PROMOTER OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
23rd November.

SIR,—The following cuttings from your paper for the purposes of comparison I think are interesting:—

H.E. THE GOVERNOR (speaking at the ceremony at the new Tung Wa Hospital):—

"I know that many people are discommoded and irritated by the precautions that are being taken, but I ask you to remember that these precautions are not being taken as an experiment, but as the result of experiments made elsewhere and which in other countries have been found to be efficacious. . . . I want to stop this scourge if it can be stopped by human agency."

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, speaking at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, said:—

"In considering what measures should be taken to check the yearly recurrence of plague, it appeared to the Board, seeing that plague always disappears in the winter months, that it would be advisable to attempt some general cleansing of the whole City during this time. Undoubtedly the bacillus must be present in our midst, and the object of this cleansing and disinfection is to attack it in its lair and remove everything as far as possible which will conduce to its growth."

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said it "is obvious to everyone that some such measure as this must be adopted if we hope in any way to rid ourselves of plague or to allay its attacks in this Colony. . . . The thing almost everyone says when we begin disinfection after the plague has begun is—

"What is the use of waiting until the thing has begun? Why did you not do this before it began? Why were you not ready for it?" We want to take these

A correspondent, signing himself "No Water," wrote as follows on the 19th inst:—

"Sir,—No wanderer lost in a Sahara longs as the residents of the Belilios Terrace are at the present time longing for water! When there is a dearth, as at this season, it is well and good that the water-supply should be cut down and limited to certain hours in the day, but there is no reason why in some quarters the supply should be, it seems, shut out altogether."

"Many of us are paying as much as 40 to 50 cents a day to outside coolies for a few pails of more or less turbid water and just enough for washing the hands! A letter on the matter appeared in your paper some days back but it had, to all appearance, the same effect to rouse the W. A. as if one were to present an address to a mummy. Thanking you for the insertion of these lines."

The above is a general grievance, and for the past two weeks I have had to suspend the daily washing and cleaning of my workshops and Chinese quarters on account

measures in order to be ready for it, and the inconvenience caused to the people generally, I am sure, is only a fractional portion of what they will suffer in regard to trade if matters go on as at present—if these measures are not adopted."

—Yours, etc.,  
OBSERVER.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
Hongkong, 25th November.

SIR,—I should feel grateful if you will further accord me a little space in your valuable paper. If these lines should meet the eye of those whom they may concern and should make them less adamant and more solicitous of public welfare on a matter of such extreme importance, I shall not have written in vain and much grievance and discomfort will be removed for which many must needs feel thankful. The cry one hears everywhere in this Colony is, "Whose fault it is we have no water, why does nobody listen to our petition?" Indeed, none are so deaf as those who will not hear.

Since the 11th ult., and notwithstanding "Sufferer's" appeal and my letter of the 19th, the water-pipes in the Belilios Terraces have remained obstinately dry, have been given as it were a holiday and are turning rusty through disuse. Soon many residents of that highly felicitous locality would be shunned by all persons of sensitive natures.

In your issue of Saturday last, "Observer" has aptly touched upon a vital question and has very wisely hinted what evil threatens us in the near future if matters were to remain very much as they are at present. The old saw that "prevention is better than cure" can never be too deeply inculcated. Timely, active measures were resorted to, but instead water is being shut out from certain quarters when according to medical authorities it is considered an indispensable factor as a preventive against such an inveterate enemy as we have in our midst every year! Admit the scarcity to which we are reduced to-day, yet why not have forestalled this? If past experiences had been availed of and efforts were exerted in the right direction, the public would have to-day no cause to complain, rather one for which to be thankful. A couple of new reservoirs would be far more beneficial to the Colony than many things to which much attention has been bestowed of late.

Must public interest and welfare stand in the background and wait their turn, while we, too, wait till the horse is stolen to see the stable door shut? Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

#### STILL NO WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
Hongkong, 25th November.

SIR,—I am not fond of seeing private grievances aired in the public Press, but I think that one's experiences in connection with the present unequal distribution of the curtailed water supply, typical, I understand, of those of many other house-holders here, may be considered of sufficient public interest to excuse a few lines on the subject. It will be recollected that notice was given by the Water Authority that the curtailed service would come into force on the 11th inst., and I feel sure that all will readily agree that, in view of the seriously short supply of water in storage, this was a very necessary and proper measure to take. My experience, which I believe is similar to that of some others, has been that since the 11th inst. I have not been able to get one drop of water from the pipes in my house, although I have reason to believe others have been fortunate enough to get pretty fair and regular supplies. Twice during the past fortnight I have written to Mr. Chatham representing my plight, and asking if something could not be done, but my representations (true, they were not official ones) have produced neither the courtesy of an answer, nor the supply of a drop of water.

Is this unequal distribution of one of the first necessities of life fair to householders? Shall I and others in the same plight have to do as best we can without a water supply till



next Spring, or what is to be done for us? Is it not the duty of the Water Authority, so long as any supplies can be given through the mains, to arrange matters so that all may get at least a portion of their requirements? The small supply one can now get from wells and other outside sources is daily becoming more difficult to obtain, and as to the quality of it, how can one help having the gravest misgivings?

The foregoing are rather serious questions in which I am sure the public at large will feel some concern. In the hope that these remarks may meet the eyes of those in authority, and lead to some measures being adopted to remedy such a state of affairs.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. SHARP.

#### OUR CRICKET VISITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
Hongkong, 28th November.

SIR,—The Committee of the Cricket Club will feel obliged to you if you will kindly give publicity in your columns to an expression of their thanks for the heartiness with which the various social and sporting clubs in the Colony have co-operated with the Cricket Club to render the visit of the Straits and Shanghai Cricket teams a pleasant one. By the courtesy of their committees all the members of both teams were made honorary members of the Hongkong Club, the German Club, the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, and the Victoria Recreation Club; and my committee desire me to take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the great kindness shown in so assisting them. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. COX,

Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong Cricket Club.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 22nd November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### THE CAPSIMUM MURDERS—SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The hearing of evidence having been concluded in the case in which Kwok Tak Tung, Kwok Tsat Po and Chan Yat, Capsimum fishermen, were charged with murdering one Chan Shap Ng at Capsimum on 13th August, counsel proceeded to address the jury.

Mr. E. Sharp, in addressing the jury in behalf of the first and second prisoners, submitted that the case had not been proved by the prosecution. The witness who had turned King's evidence had done so to save himself, and his deposition must be valued from that point of view. Then there was the added circumstance of this old quarrel with the first and second prisoners, which would give him a further cause for incriminating them. Most important of all were the innumerable inconsistencies and discrepancies between the evidence of this witness and that of the other witnesses. With regard to the latter, their evidence showed signs, he contended, of having been concocted; and he asked the jury to consider also that the identifications spoken to by the witnesses were made by the feeble light of a lamp. The evidence against the second prisoner did not show that he had in any way taken part in the murder. The common design of the attack upon the boat was robbery. If there had been an intention of carrying out the robbery by murder, if necessary, then this would have constituted murder.

His Lordship, interposing, said that he intended to put it to the jury that if men started out on a criminal intent, with the intention of carrying out a robbery at any cost, they were all liable for what happened.

Mr. Sharp went on to argue that no such intention had been proved, concluding his address by stating that the whole story as related by the witnesses was not such as deserved credit in a charge of murder.

Mr. M. W. Slade addressed the jury in behalf of the third prisoner.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) said that the only question which

the jury had to ask themselves was whether they were satisfied—subject to his Lordship's correction regarding the second and third prisoners—beyond reasonable doubt that these three men were guilty of murder. It was not for them to consider what the result of their verdict might be. With regard to the second and third panels, if the jury were satisfied that they went along with the first prisoner intending to take part in overbearing opposition if any opposition was offered to the robbery—presuming that it was by the hand of the first prisoner that the fatal shots were fired—then he thought, subject to his Lordship's correction in law, they would be equally guilty of murder with the first, should they find him guilty. The evidence had to be considered not in its little discrepancies but substantially as a whole, and, so considered, the jury must arrive at the conclusion that the three prisoners were engaged in this common design—that they did intend to attack the boat, and not merely to attack it, but, in spite of what King's evidence deposed, intended to overbear all opposition.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that the prisoners were charged with going to rob this junk; if they went to do so, and with the intention of carrying out that purpose at any cost—with violence if necessary—and death ensued as a result of attack, all these men were equally guilty of murder, even those whose hand did not actually cause death. This was a case of murder or nothing. The jury had two things to try—first of all, were they there, and if they were there, what was their intent; did they go there to carry out their purpose with violence if necessary. If the jury found these two things, it was murder. If not, it was nothing. It was not for them to consider what might be the result of their verdict: that responsibility rested upon his shoulders. The defence was based on two points—the long period that elapsed between the time of the attack and the arrest and the contention that the whole story of the witnesses was a concoction. The prosecution had put it forward clearly that the delay was caused by fear of consequences on the part of those concerned. His Lordship might say they were all unfortunately aware it was nine times out of ten absolutely impossible to define the motives of the Chinese in any action. As to the discrepancies in the evidence, upon which the defence had dwelt, they were no doubt numerous. But he had to ask the jury to consider whether these contradictions threw doubt upon the evidence as a whole. The attack occurred on a dark night; these people were hurriedly awakened and attacked. Was it likely they would agree as to all minor details. It was equally to be considered that the existence of these contradictions showed that it was not a concocted story, for otherwise the narrators would have learned the story better. If the jury were satisfied that the first prisoner was there and fired the shot, he was guilty of murder; they would have to decide with what intent the second and third prisoners were present. The jury retired to consider their verdict at 12.27 and re-entered the Court at 12.35.

The Foreman said—My Lord, we unanimously find the prisoners at the bar guilty as charged, but would recommend the second and third prisoners to the mercy of the Court.

This verdict was communicated to the prisoners by the interpreter with the addendum, dictated by his Lordship, that the recommendation would be submitted to the proper quarter.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoners through the interpreter. He said—I thoroughly agree with the verdict given by the jury. I do not see how the jury could come to any other conclusion. The first man is distinctly the worst, for there is no doubt he was the prime mover in the whole thing, and of course he was the man who actually caused the death. By his action he has brought his son and this other prisoner into the same position as himself.

Assuming the black cap,

His Lordship continued—It only remains to me now to sentence you to death. The sentence of the Court on you three is that you be taken hence to the place whence you came and from thence to the place of execution, and there you will be hanged by the neck until you be dead, and your bodies to be buried in such place as the Government shall direct. And may the Lord have mercy on your souls.

The prisoners heard the sentence with every appearance of stolid indifference, though when the elder Kwok Tak was being removed from the Court he made some remark to the interpreter, which, however, was not taken notice of.

When the Court was subsequently being cleared, a female relation of the prisoners persistently attempted to follow the prisoners through the side door by which they had made their exit and had to be ejected forcibly. Outside the Court-house a great crowd of excited Chinese collected, many of the women wailing pitifully and one or two—presumably relatives of the murderers—beating their foreheads on the ground. The crowd was dispersed by the police.

The three prisoners left the Court buildings by the back way, under an armed guard.

Monday, 25th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE  
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### NOT GUILTY.

Wong Tso, a hawker, was charged with having on 21st October, in company with another person, assaulted a woman named Lau Ho in her house in Centre Street and robbed her of \$12, two gold-mounted bangles, two gold rings, and a gold coin. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. W. M. Slade, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, solicitor. The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. C. W. Alexander, J. Lee, D. Benjamin, J. A. Pummer, F. M. da Graca, P. F. da Cruz Prata, and T. A. Barradas.

The Acting Attorney-General, in opening the case, stated that at half-past nine o'clock on the morning the complainant was in her sitting-room. Her servant who had gone out just a minute or two before had pulled down the trap-door at the head of the stairs and the complainant had shut and bolted it. Hearing a knock at the door and a voice saying that the owner was the bearer of a letter to her servant, the complainant opened the trap-door and two men came in, one of whom, she alleged was the prisoner. While waiting ostensibly for the servants return this man had a smoke in the kitchen. When he had finished his smoke, he caught hold of the woman by the neck and threatened her with a knife, saying "Don't you call out." The other man in the meantime shut and bolted the trap-door. Between them, they next compelled the complainant to hand over her keys, and proceeded to ransack a chest of drawers. After having taken possession of the articles specified in the indictment the robbers gagged the woman, tied her hands behind her back with a towel, pushed her into the kitchen and shut the door. But she managed somehow to free herself from the gag and called for help. The robbers decamped, but as a result of her complaint to the police, Wong Tso was arrested.

After evidence the jury unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty.

About 1.30 p.m. on the 13th ult., Singapore was startled by a terrific explosion in Finlayson Green, accompanied by a blinding flash of flame, and a terrific crash of thunder. A large crowd gathered at once, and it was ascertained that an electrical discharge had occurred in the air close by the P. and O. office. The telephone wire had been torn from the wall and the wire was burnt. Further investigation showed that the cast-iron rain-gutter on the third floor had been struck and splintered and that the current had passed down the pipe to the telephone wire, and then apparently into the earth. Where the wire touched the wall the plaster was torn away. The telephones in the P. and O. Office and other offices were affected. Otherwise no damage was done. Considerable alarm and excitement prevailed, and it was said some had been killed. The only personal effect of the discharge, however, seems to have been that two Kling boys standing close by dropped down with fright, while a bullock got its leg into the drain.



## HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD.

The first annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices, 20, Des Vaux Road, on the 25th ult., when there were present—Messrs. Liao Tsze San and Chau Sui Ki (Consulting Committee), J. W. Kew (manager), E. S. Joseph, D. Macdonald, I. P. Madar, J. Grant Smith, Tang Fai Woon, and Chi Mow Hin.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the MANAGER,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen: The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some days, we shall, with your permission, take them as read. As you are aware, this is our first year of existence, and I think you will agree with me that the results attained are very satisfactory. You will note that, although the guaranteed dividend is 10 per cent., we have been able to declare 12 per cent., besides writing off a substantial amount on account of goodwill. You will also observe that we did not consider it necessary to write off anything from the value of the steamers. As explained in the report, these steamers stand in our books so low that we may safely allow them to stand at their present valuation. As was originally intended, we, during the year, ordered a third boat from Messrs. Bailey and Murphy, which was completed to our entire satisfaction, and is now employed in the regular work of the Company. With all our boats fully employed, we may not unreasonably hope to show better results at our next meeting. The steamers of the Company are all working satisfactorily. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I will now propose the adoption of the report and accounts unless any shareholder wishes to ask any questions, which I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Joseph, and carried unanimously.

Mr. JOSEPH then proposed the re-election as Consulting Committee of Messrs. Liao Tsze San and Chau Sui Ki, and the motion, which was seconded by Mr. MADAR, was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GRANT SMITH seconded by Mr. JOSEPH, Mr. W. H. Potts was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

## ORIENTE HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the board of directors presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, held at the Company's Office, No. 51 Calle Soledad, Manila, on Wednesday, the 20th November:—

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$3,685.70 brought forward from 31st December, 1900, shows a credit balance of \$35,913.30 which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—

To write off, from value of furnitures and fixtures ... ..	\$1,592.46
To set aside against repairs and renewals ... ..	8,689.21
To write off for value of horses, carriages and harness ... ..	4,002.75
To amounts written off for bad and doubtful debts ... ..	10,000.00
To carry forward to new account ... ..	11,628.88
	<b>\$35,913.30</b>

### DIRECTORS.

Mr. F. E. Coney retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

### AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Turner.

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,  
Managing Directors.

Manila, 5th November, 1901.

The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that the Order of the Crown of the Second Class has been conferred on Dr. Knappe, German Consul-General at Shanghai.

## OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS—JULY, 1901.

Hongkong Centre—Rev. F. T. JOHNSON,  
Superintending Examiner.

Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright, Headmaster of Queen's College and local secretary for the above examinations, sends us the following list:—

### BOYS.

Senior	Drude, F., AA (D); Fan Kam, AA (D); Humphreys, E., AA (Q); Hung Hing-kam, AA (Q); Kent, C., AA (Q).
Over Age	Teja Singh (P); Fung Mun-chak (Q).
Junior	Ablong, A. E., (D); Chey Ying-man (D); Olson, C. W. (D); Strangman, H. H. (D); Danenberg da Roza, E. (J); Marceau, P. G. (J); Ponce y Padilla, A. (J); Bunje, E. T. H. (Q) Sayer, H. C. (Q).
Over Age	Xavier, J. F. (J); Yung Kai-fong (Q); Yamamoto (V).
Preliminary	Hastings, P. E. (D); Long, E. (D); Mackenzie, A. (D); Thomas, G. (D); Wong Shin-kwong (D); de Graça Ozorio, J. M. R. (J); Bunje, C. (Q); Bunje, H. F. (Q); Dalbasah, A. K. (Q); Mooney, W. G. (Q); Penning, A. L. (Q).
Over Age	Blumenberg, W. (D); Cheong U-yan (D); Malbye, A. (D); Moore, F. W. (D); Manso, A. (J); Pereira, J. G. (J); Vazquez, A. D. (J); Ho Yan-sik (Q); Loureiro, F. (Q); Motabhoj, A. K. (Q); Tam Wing-kwong (Q).

### GIRLS.

Junior	Joseph, J. F. (P); Silas, R. (P).
Over Age	Logan, C. (D); Moore, E. (D).

There are no distinctions. Certificates should arrive in a fortnight.

D=Diocesan School; J, St. Joseph's College; P, Private Tuition; Q, Queen's College; V, Victoria English School.

## CRICKET.

### THE NAVY v. MR. VOULES'S XI.

Billings and Mactaggart continued their innings in the above match on the 22nd ult. the former being caught on the boundary by Fitch for a well-played 5, Mactaggart carrying his score to 53 when he was stumped by Sheward. The innings closed shortly afterwards for 214, Neat having the best analysis—5 for 60. The commencement of the Navy innings was disastrous, three wickets falling without a run being scored, and the whole side being out for 73, the bowling honours being with Mackenzie—5 for 32.

THE NAVY.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Dr. Sheward, b Barkshire	27	b Mackenzie	0
E. H. Neat, c & b Preedy	29	run out	0
C. S. P. Franklin, c			
James, b Mackenzie	19	b Mackenzie	2
Lt. Wood, b Mackenzie	93	b Mackenzie	20
Lt. Cadman, b Mactaggart	4	b Preedy	2
S. T. Fitch, b Mackenzie	13	c Edmonston, b Mackenzie	4
I. M. Barrett, b Preedy	23	b Billings	0
Lt. Dalrymple, c Mackenzie, b Preedy	0	run out	11
Lt. Tweedie, b Billings	0	c and b Mackenzie	32
G. Coppins, not out	34	c Mactaggart, b Billings	0
Morrison, b Mackenzie	5	not out	0
Extras	14	Extras	2
Total	271	Total	73

### MR. VOULES'S XI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt. Clapham, c Franklin, b Coppin	26	b Fitch	18
R. Mackenzie, c Neat, b Morrison	26	b Fitch	1
Billings, c Fitch, b Neat	55	c Sheward, b Fitch	1
Capt. Radcliffe, retired hurt	9	absent	0
Sergt. Hayward, c Fitch, b Neat	0	l.b.w. Franklin	3
A. B. Voules, c Tweedie, b Neat	7	c Sheward, b Neat	15
Barkshire, c Ward, b Neat	1	not out	21
Mactaggart, st Sheward, b Neat	53	c and b Fitch	0

Lt. Edmonston, b Barrett	18	st Sheward, b Franklin	13
Q. M. S. James, not out	9	b Fitch	0
Pta. Preedy, l.b.w. Franklin			
lin	8	b Neat	1
Leg byes	2	Extras	3
Total	214	Total	82

### MR. HANSON'S XI v. MR. BROWN'S XI.

This match was played on the Cricket Ground on the 23rd ult., the recent upholders of Hongkong's reputation in the Interport matches being given a rest. Mr. Brown's XI won an easy victory by 150 runs on the first innings, chiefly owing to the effective batting of Burnie, Sheward, and Hooper. Hanson's team performed very poorly in the first innings but Woodgates and Goldring distinguished themselves in the second venture. Scores and analysis:—

MR. HANSON'S XI.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. Grimble, run out	3		
Lt. Rose, R.N., b Davies	23		
C. H. P. Hay, b Burnie	2		
J. H. Smyth, b Davies	0		
J. A. Woodgates, c Good, b Wild	5	b Davies	95
P. W. Goldring, b Good	21	b Davies	46
W. W. Clark, b Wild	20		
B. E. Hanson, c Burnie, b Wild	0		
W. R. Robertson, b Wild	6	c Sheward, b Davies	14
G. H. Edwards, b Good	13	not out	4
B. W. Gray, not out	6		
Extras	13	Extras	10
Total	112	Total (for 3 wickets)	169

### MR. BROWN'S XI.

First Innings.			
Lieut. A. E. Wood, c Ross, b Grimble	10		
C. M. G. Burnie, b Ross	67		
Capt. H. Sotherham, R.W.F., b Ross	4		
Dr. C. R. Sheward, R.N., b Woodgates	76		
J. Hooper, b Ross	54		
T. G. Wild, l.b.w., b Woodgates	13		
J. Brown, c Grimble, b Ross	0		
Rev. F. H. Good, b Ross	9		
R. J. Gerrard, not out	2		
W. Davies, b Ross	0		
E. H. Hinds, b Woodgates	17		
Extras	10		
Total	262		

### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MR. HANSON'S XI.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
O.	M.	O.	M.
Burnie	5 — 17 1	1 — 19 —	
Davies	7 — 32 2	3 — 15 3	
Good	9 3 22 2	5 — 25 —	
Wild	6.3 — 28 4	3 — 26 —	
Hooper	— — —	5 — 32 —	
Brown	— — —	5 — 38 —	

### MR. BROWN'S XI.

First Innings.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Ross	19	2	106 6
Grimble	10	—	72 1
Smyth	2	—	19 —
Clark	5	—	28 —
Woodgates	9	2	27 3

### CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. POLICE C.C.

A cricket match was played at the Happy Valley on the 23rd ult. between the Craigen-gower Cricket Club and the Hongkong Police Cricket Club, and resulted in a victory for the former. The following are the scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.			
J. L. Stuart, b Pitt	13		
H. Hateen, b Launder	2		
M. E. Asger, b Launder	2		
L. E. Lammert, c Launder, b Pitt	13		
S. Thesa, b Pitt	8		
E. Seth, b Launder	6		
R. Basa, not out	19		
J. H. Buttonjee, c McCarty, b Langley	2		
A. E. Asger, not out	14		
F. Rapp, } did not bat			
E. Ford, }			
Extras	4		
Total	83		

### HONGKONG POLICE CRICKET CLUB.

L. S. Launder, b Lammert	0
L. S. Quinn, b Buttonjee	1
P. C. Pitt, c Stuart, b Lammert	0
Sergt. Langley, b Buttonjee	9
P. C. Wade, b Buttonjee	3
Sergt. McCarty, c Basa, b Lammert	17
Insp. Ford, hit wicket	0
Sergt. Withers, b Lammert	0
P. C. Brown, c Buttonjee, b Lammert	0
Jolley, b Buttonjee	1
Abley, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	32



## H.K.C.C. V. NAVY.

This match on Friday reached the position below. Rain prevented its continuation.

G. Moor, b Sercombe Smith	100
W. E. Cornabe, c and b Sercombe Smith	23
C. S. P. Franklin, c Dixon, b Ward	32
Lt. H. O. Reinold, b Sercombe Smith	11
Lt. F. Noble, c Beresford-Ash, b Sercombe Smith	43
Lt. A. E. Wood, c Dixon, b Sercombe Smith	27
Surgeon C. R. Sheward, not out	18
A. Campbell, c Beresford-Ash, b Mackenzie	4
A. P. Silver, run out	20
Extras	10

Total (for 7 wickets).....249  
A. E. Cossey and J. H. Orton to bat.

## FOOTBALL.

## H.K.F.C. v. "H" CO. R.W.F.

This match was played on the Club's ground at Happy Valley on the 23rd ult. under fine weather conditions. "H" Company's team was the runner-up in the Shield competition last year, and with some of the old hands playing for the Club anticipations of a good game ran high, so that a large number of spectators turned out to witness the match. The teams were:—

Club:—Bevan, goal; Russell and Johnson, backs; Jenkins, Bonnar, and Codling, halves; Norton Kyshe, Tulloch, Graham, Von der Pfordten, and Rutherford, forwards.

"H" Company:—Whitley, goal; Smart and Edwards, backs; Stafford, Pownell, and Sweet, halves; Pugh, Roberts, Shields, Walters, and Dobbs, forwards.

The Club kicked off, but were picked up in centre by the opposing forwards. Bonnar smartly returned, and the ball was sent across the field and captured by Dobbs, who tried to break away but failed to negotiate Russell. Tulloch took the pass, but he and Norton Kyshe were fairly walked round by Roberts, who tried a long shot, but sent the ball over the goal line. Dobbs got the leather at his feet and made a grand rush up the wing. He beat down all opposition, and, dribbling right up to goal, passed over to Roberts, who easily netted the ball, Bevan having no chance to save. The goal was scored after a couple of minutes' play. The Club's left wing tried to get away from the centre kick, but were cleverly stopped by Stafford, from one of whose passes the Fusiliers had another, though vain, try for goal. The game had been in progress only a short time when one of the Fusiliers was hurt and had to leave the field, his side continuing to play without him. In spite of their disadvantage, however, the Fusiliers were able three minutes later, through Pugh, who got the pass, to add a second goal to their score. The Club forwards travelled towards Whitney from centre, and that player found it necessary to run out and punt the ball away. Pugh made a splendid run up the wing, but his shot, slightly ill-judged, was stopped by Russell, who in the next few moments saved his side from further disaster by taking up a dropping shot missed by Bevan. Tulloch had a good try to equalise for the Club, shooting right into Whitney's hands. Jenkins took the ball when it was sent out by the Welsh custodian, and sent in a long shot. Von der Pfordten tried to carry it on, but was prevented by Edwards, who adopted the simple process known as "taking the man." The Fusiliers had things their own way for the next two or three minutes, and gave Bevan an uncomfortable time of it, this player at one stage being almost rushed through with the ball in his hands. Johnson played a poor game, and almost gave a goal away once. As it was, he conceded an unnecessary corner, which, fortunately for the Club, was unproductive.

Half-time:—"H" Company, 2; Club, 0.

Von der Pfordten took his side into Welsh territory after the resumption of the game, but the visitors got a throw-in and the next instant had the Club's defences on the hop. Russell and Jenkins played strongly, and turned several attacks, the former rarely, if ever, missing a chance to relieve Bevan. The Club now got their first corner of the match, but though well-placed by Jenkins and a vigorous attack sustained, Whitney was at no time seriously called upon, although it was

doubtless a relief to him when Von der Pfordten shot past. Almost immediately afterwards, Bevan had what might be termed the double satisfaction of seeing the ball go twice in as many minutes to the outside of his goal. A third rush came, and Russell was lucky in saving at the expense only of a throw-in near the goal line. Centre play followed, from which the Welsh again covered ground and peppered the Club's goal. First, Russell saved by a neat overhead kick, then Johnson, who leisurely awaited the ball, was anticipated by Roberts, the latter heading the ball right up to Bevan, whose position for a time was far from enviable. Whitney had been playing the part of a spectator, but Von der Pfordten, by a clever bit of work up the wing, caused him to change his attitude to one of watchfulness. The Club at this point had hard luck in not scoring, but apparently it was not to be, for the Welsh quickly cleared their goal and territory of the unwelcome presence of their opponents. The Club got a free kick, the first of the match, half-a-minute from time, and were in Welsh territory when the whistle sounded.

Result:—"H" Company, 2; Club, 0.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. D. BROWN.

After the game an interesting ceremony took place in the grand stand, when the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, who, with Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, was a spectator of the match, presented Mr. D. Brown, honorary secretary of the Hongkong Football Club, with a handsome set of cutlery subscribed for by the members in celebration of his recent marriage.

## HONGKONG.

We learn that Craigmin West, situated above Magazine Gap, has changed hands, by private treaty, for the sum of \$13,000.

A Chinaman undergoing a term of imprisonment for an infringement of the Opium Ordinance died in gaol on the 25th ult. from pthisis.

At the regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, 26, held on the 22nd ult., Bro. R. C. Edwards was elected Worshipful Master, Bro. B. J. Barlow, Treasurer, and Bro. J. Marshall, Tyler, for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th ult. the revised programme of the Empire Comedy Co. met with great success, the stalls in particular being well filled. All the items met with applause, Miss Emmie Smith coming off best of all with her coon songs.

At the Peking Autumn Race Meeting the Peking Stakes ended in a victory for *St. Charles*, ridden by Lieut. Johnson, who beat *Tycoon* (Dr. Robertson) by a short head. The Protocol Cup was appropriately won by *Empress Dowager*, ridden by Count Wedel. There were 6 inches of snow on the ground when this last race came off.

Among the arrivals by the *Empress of Japan* were Mr. D. E. Brown, general agent of the C.P.R. Co., and Mrs. Brown, the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, and Mr. A. G. Ward. Mr. Cobbold, we hear, is not likely to remain here long. Mrs. Brown is said to be a great acquisition to the ranks of singers in the Colony, being a possessor of a lovely voice.

There has just been issued from the office of the *Daily Press*, a Directory of Protestant Missionaries in China and Japan for the year 1902. This publication is an off-shoot from the general directory which is sent out annually from this office. It is of a handy size and will doubtless be found to be very useful by all those interested in missions in the Far East. The contents are arranged alphabetically, and as the names of the missionaries are given in a general list, as well as in groups under the head of each mission, speedy reference is ensured.

It is stated in Shanghai mandarin circles that when the Foreign Ministers called at the late Viceroy's residence to offer condolences to Marquis Li Ching-shè, the eldest son and heir of Li Hung-chang, the young Marquis thanked them and, with streaming eyes, said that his parent's last words and commands to him were to appeal to the various Foreign Ministers, "now that peace had been signed, not to go back upon what had been agreed upon"; and he prayed that "their Excellencies would act leniently in any matters that had not yet been settled between China and the allies."

The Union Church Hall has been licensed for the celebration of marriages.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Masaichi Shoshichii Noma to be Consul of Japan at Hongkong.

Regulations for the management of the Queen's Recreation Ground and the Wong-neichong Recreation Ground are published in the *Gazette*.

A Japanese seaman from the *Kaga Maru* fell to the bottom of No. 1 dock at Hung-hom on the 23th ult., and died of his injuries on the 25th ult.

Gunner W. M. Thomson, Field Battery, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, was buried at Happy Valley on the 26th ult. The band and a firing party of the Corps attended.

A terrible affair which is likely to end in a Chinaman being charged with murder took place on the 25th ult. Two musicians living together at 1, Hollywood Road, quarrelled, it is supposed, after a drinking bout, and one of them, seizing an ordinary pocket-knife, threw himself upon the other and mauled him terribly in the abdomen. He was sent to the hospital, where his depositions were taken early in the forenoon. The assailant was arrested.

Two Chinese fishermen had an experience in the early hours of Friday morning that almost ended in them losing their lives. They left Taiping, in the East River, on Thursday, intending to work their frail little boat under sail down to this port. Off Deep Bay a heavy squall struck them, and the boat became water-logged and totally unmanageable. They were drifting rapidly out to sea when the *Powan*, coming down the river, saw the two men and rescued them. They were brought here and handed over to the care of the police.

In connection with the return to the Colony, by the *König Albert*, of Mr. Ho Tung, it is interesting to learn that the appointment to the headmastership of his new school at Kowloon of Mr. B. James (of Merton College, Oxford) has been confirmed. Mr. James was well known in Hongkong while he was master at Queen's College. Subsequently he went to King's College, Bangkok, and revisited us last year in company with Mr. Cecil Carter, the headmaster, and three young Siamese princes. He fell seriously ill on his visit here and was obliged to go home to recover. His friends will be glad to welcome him out again.

About three months before he left the Colony on leave for England, the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police, offered a prize of a gold watch or \$250 to be competed for by members of the Police Force under the rank of inspector, the prize to go to the winner in the following subjects—Ordinances of the Colony, police duties, drill, Chinese, and Hindustani. Only a few entered for the prize, which has been won by Sergeant Watt, of the detective staff, whose success is the more conspicuous from the fact that it is only four years since he joined the Hongkong Police Force; he was formerly attached to the Aberdeen City Police. Sergeant Watt already possesses a second-class certificate for Chinese.

The first annual report of the Hongkong Nursing Association (a copy of which has been forwarded to us by Dr. F. O. Steadman, the president) bears that the Institution, although in a prosperous way, had not paid its expenses up to 30th September, there being \$297.17 drawn from the guarantee fund. The working account for October, however, showed a profit. The sum at the credit of the guarantee fund stands at \$3,909.95, of which \$3,500 is on fixed deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The total amount collected was \$5,382.08, including a sum of \$992.08 received from the Hongkong Government towards the passage money of the Nurses from England. The cost of that and of expenses connected therewith (i.e. uniforms, telegrams, etc.) actually came to \$1,174.96. It is with much regret the Committee have to record the loss through death of one of their number—Mrs. Lawrence Gibbs, the Hon. Secretary, to whom they were much indebted for advice and assistance. The Committee would like to add that they note with satisfaction that the number of applications received for trained Nurses amply justifies the objects of the Institution. The annual meeting will be held to-morrow, at 12.30 p.m., in the City Hall.



The assumption of charge of the French Consulate by M. G. E. Liebert on the 19th inst. is notified in the *Gazette*.

Lists of persons attending the Levee and the dinner at Government House on the King's Birthday are published in the *Gazette*.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows that 391 non-Chinese and 364 Chinese visited the former, 141 non-Chinese and 1,705 Chinese the latter institution.

If sufficient candidates come forward, H.E. the Governor notifies in the *Gazette* that he is prepared to increase the strength of "E" Engineer Co., H.K.V.C., to the following strength:—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 company sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file. Of the rank and file 35 should be suitable for training as electricians and 17 as engine-drivers.

H.E. Taotai Lew Yuk Lin has left Hongkong on 27th ult. by the *Bayern*, en route to Brussels, where he has been appointed *chargé d'affaires*. H.E. Lew was up to a short time ago secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, and is an exceedingly well-informed official with a promising future before him. He was educated in America and has just left Nanking where he was working by request of the Viceroy on a scheme for the consolidation of the various colleges and universities in China, the object being the advancement of Western learning amongst the Chinese officials. He hopes at some future date to return to this work for which he is well fitted. We wish H.E. all success in his new office.

The answers to the paper of questions issued to Hongkong residents by the Private Chair and Ricksha Coolies Commission are tabulated in Appendix D of the report. To question 1, "Have you any difficulty in procuring private chair and/or ricksha coolies?" the answers were:—chair coolies, Yes 89, No 29; ricksha coolies, Yes 78, No 22. To question 2, "Have you had any difficulty in retaining private chair and/or ricksha coolies?"—chair coolies, Yes 95, No 21; ricksha coolies, Yes 78, No 19. To question 6, "Are you in favour of making persons who engage unlicensed or unregistered private chair and ricksha coolies liable to a fine in the Police Court, if any system of licensing or registration is introduced?"—Yes 78, No 24, Yes conditionally 26. With regard to the questions about past and present wages, it appears that the rate per month five years ago ranged from \$6 to \$8.50, while the present rate ranges from \$8 to \$12.

H.M. gunboat *Plover* and the Italian cruiser *Elba* arrived on the 22nd ult. from Shanghai, the British transport *Haiching* departed for that port.

The British transport *Haiching* left on the 22th ult. for the North with the 22nd Rajputs on board. This will enable the Hongkong Regiment to return to Kowloon.

The German gunboat *Ilitis* arrived from Canton on the 23rd ult., while the cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta* and the gunboat *Tiger* left for Amoy. H.M. surveying-ship *Waterwitch* returned from a cruise on the 24th ult., and the Italian cruiser *Maro Polo* arrived from Singapore.

H.M.S.S. *Albion*, *Ocean*, and *Argonaut* left on the 25th ult. for Mirs Bay, where they will probably remain at anchor for some time. H.M.S. *Cressy* has joined them there.

The German gunboat *Tiger* arrived on the 26th ult. from Amoy.

The Italian cruiser *Vesuvia* arrived here from Shanghai on the 27th ult.

The British battleship *Glory* arrived on the 29th ult. from Yokohama, and the Italian cruiser *Vettor Pisani* from Shanghai.

The British sloop *Daphne* arrived from Shanghai on Friday, and the Portuguese gunboat *Zaire* from Macao.

On the 27th ult. the new Italian cruiser for this station, the *Lombardia*, arrived from Europe. She is a third class cruiser of 2,380 tons, built at Castellamare and launched in 1890. Her displacement is 2380 tons and her indicated horse-power 6,843. The *Lombardia* has a 4½ in. armour protection, gun position, and 2 in. deck armour. Her armament consists of four 5.9 in. quickfiring guns, six 4.7 in., one 2.9 in., eight 2.2 in., eight 1.4 in., two maxims and two torpedo tubes. Her speed is 17 knots.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Japanese Foreign Minister lodged a protest with the United States Government on the 7th ult. relating to the recent amendments effected in the Customs Tariff at Manila.

Owing to a street brawl in Hongkew some time ago in which a Chinaman was stabbed by a German soldier, the liberty of the whole German garrison in Shanghai has been stopped.

*L'Echo de Chine* attempts to reassure the French Missions in China in the matter of the recent telegram as to their share of the French portion of the indemnity. The treaties, it says, will protect the missions, whatever budget committees may say or do.

A Catbalogan despatch of the 15th ult. says:—Word has been received to the effect that the peace commissioners originated by Major Glenn are progressing favourably. A letter was received at the town of Villareal on the 14th inst. from Captain Arellano, one of Lukban's most important officers, promising that he would surrender with all his guns and his entire command by Monday at the latest.

We have received a small and attractive handbook of Portland and tributary country, issued by Messrs. Lewis and Clark in connection with Oregon's centennial exposition to be held in 1905. The book is most charmingly illustrated, and under the heading of "Heavy Flour Trade," we note the following reference to the Portland Flouring Mills Company, of which Mr. A. H. Rennie is the agent in Hongkong:—"The capacity of the Portland Mills Company's mill at Portland is 2,750 barrels a day, with provision already made for easy increase to 4,000 barrels daily capacity. This is the largest mill in the Pacific Northwest. The Tacoma mill of the same company is of 1,800 daily capacity. The two mills of the Portland Flouring Mills Company at Spokane grind 1,100 barrels a day, the two mills at Oregon City 1,000 barrels at day, and the other five mills of the company, located in different parts of Oregon and Washington, increase their daily capacity to 8,300 barrels. During 1900 these mills ground on an average 200,000 barrels of flour a month. It takes nearly 40,000 bushels of wheat to produce 8,300 barrels of flour. The daily supply of wheat to keep these mills running costs nearly \$20,000. Within the next 15 years over one-half the wheat produced in the Pacific Northwest will be sent across the Pacific in the shape of flour. This single instance can be taken as conclusive evidence of the magnitude which the industry of grinding wheat into flour has already attained in Oregon and Washington."

A most successful concert was given on the 22nd ult. in Canton by Madame Freed, assisted by Messrs F. H. Bell, R. Schween, E. Hedinger and E. Danenberg. The entertainment was given in the Club Theatre, which was filled by a most appreciative audience. Madame Freed was recalled twice for several of her numbers, and Mr. E. Danenberg's pianoforte solos were brilliantly played. Mr. Schween and Mr. Bell were both in excellent voice and their songs were well rendered. Madame Freed expects to give a concert in Macao on Wednesday night, and is arranging to give a concert at the Peak Hotel on Tuesday evening, the 2nd prox. The following was the programme of the entertainment at Canton:—

PART FIRST.  
Piano Solo ..... "Tanhauser" ... Wagner-Liszt  
Mr. E. DANENBERG.  
Song ..... "Wanderlied" ..... Schumann  
Mr. R. SCHWEEN.  
Cantabile from "Samson et Dalila" ... Saint Saëns  
Madame AGNES FREED.  
Song ..... "Beloved, it is Morn" ... Aylward  
Mr. F. H. BELL.  
Song ..... (a) "Still Wie Die Nacht" ..... Bohm.  
(b) "Holy City" ..... Adams  
Madame AGNES FREED.

PART SECOND.  
Piano Solo ..... "Sonata in A flat" ..... Weber  
Mr. E. DANENBERG.  
L'Estasia Valse... "Brillante" ..... Luigi Arditi.  
Madame AGNES FREED.  
Aria ..... "Where'er you walk" ..... Handel  
Mr. F. H. BELL.  
Song ..... "Ave Maria" ..... Bach-Gounod  
Madame AGNES FREED.  
Violin Obligato—Mr. E. Hedinger.  
Piano Solo... "Caprice Espagnole" ... Moszkowski

The *Times* urges the necessity of a worthy representation of British manufactures at the Osaka exhibition of 1903, as trade with Japan is now as important as that with China.

H.M. cruiser *Amphitrite* was ordered on the 22nd ult. to leave Sheerness for Chatham and disembark naval ratings from the Mediterranean. She was then to refit and leave with new crews for H.M.S. *Snipe* and *Alacrity*, which are to be recommissioned here.

Count von Waldersee will, it is stated, probably go to London early in December. The visit which he will then pay was arranged soon after his return to Germany from China. It is believed that the Field-Marshal is going on the personal invitation of the King.

Four steam canal-boats and fifteen consort which have been plying between New York and Cleveland, via the Erie Canal and Lake Erie, were permanently withdrawn from the trade there in October. They were to be cut up and shipped to Hongkong where they will be put together and proceed to Manila, to do a general lighterage and inter-island business. These boats have been purchased by the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company, a corporation just organised under the laws of New Jersey.

What an inquisitive lot the Klang police are, says the *Malay Mail*. One day they met a Chinaman in the Klang railway station carrying a box of "Osborne" biscuits. They asked to see the biscuits. The tin was soldered up, but a knife soon opened it. Inside were thirty-one sticks of dynamite, fifty detonators and about two yards of fuse. The gentleman said he was on his way to China. The magistrate fined him \$50, or one month's rigorous, for carrying dangerous goods on the railway.

"A Naval Officer from China" writes to the *Times*:—"Is it not time that England took some steps to square herself with Holland? English people have forgotten that for the last 30 years the Dutch have been trying to deprive the Achinese of Sumatra of their independence, and simply owes her present position there to England having stopped the exportation of arms and ammunition from the Straits Settlements. Now, if we follow the lead of Holland, bring home the Sultan of Acheen in an English man-of-war, assist them to carry on their war of independence from London, and supply them with arms and our sympathy, in less than six months the Dutch will require every man they have, as well as their allies the Boers, to hold the island. Mr. Kruger and Mr. Leyds having been so successful, should assist them in their plan of campaign."

The *Tutler* for the 17th October contains a picture of the two children, aged 5 and 2 years respectively, of Capt. Sir George Warrender, H.M.S. *Barfleur*, and Lady Maude Warrender. A paragraph on the same page says:—"Lady Maude Warrender, a photograph of whose children appears on this page, is a sister of the present Earl of Shaftesbury. She married in 1894 Captain George John Scott Warrender, R.N., the eldest son of Sir George Warrender. The Warrender family, which is of French extraction and was formerly De Warende, settled in Scotland in the time of James V. The first baronet was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the reign of Anne and the two first Georges. The third Baron, Sir Patrick, was King's Remembrancer and M.P. for Haddingtonshire. Lady Maude Warrender is one of the most accomplished amateur pianists of the day."

## COMMERCIAL.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.			
	1900-1901	1899-00	
	bales.	bales.	
Shanghai	30,662	28,525	
Yokohama	—	—	
	30,662	28,525	
EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.			
	1900-1901	1899-00	
	bales.	bales.	
Shanghai	7,771	4,283	
Yokohama	—	—	
	7,771	4,283	



## CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 29th November.—No arrivals.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG 29th November.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.70 to \$8.75	pcd.
do. " 2, White.....	7.80 to 7.85	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ..	5.25 to 5.30	"
do. " 2, Brown ..	5.15 to 5.20	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.60 to 8.65	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.65 to 7.70	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ..	5.15 to 5.20	"
do. " 2, Brown ..	5.10 to 5.15	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.65 to 12.70	"
Shekloong " ..	10.70 to 10.75	"

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 29th November.—The decline in price continues, market being weak. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.53 to 2.55
" Round, Good quality ..	3.50 to 3.55
" Long ..	3.72 to 3.75
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	2.62 to 2.65
" Garden, " No. 1 ..	3.20 to 3.25
" White.....	3.72 to 3.75
" Fine Cargo ..	4.02 to 4.05

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Nestor*, sailed on the 13th November. For London:—1,340 boxes tea congon=23,140 lbs. at Macao, 2,365 boxes scented caper 49,665 lbs. at Canton, 130 boxes (particulars unknown), at Canton, 200 casks ginger, 200 bales teamats, 150 bales feathers, 70 bales canes, 124 cases Chinaware, 50 cases essential oil, 50 cases p. l. fans, 22 cases blackwoodware, 7 cases feather dusters, 6 cases bambooware, 36 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Glasgow:—300 casks ginger, 650 cases ginger, 200 cases preserves. For Glasgow:—50 casks ginger, 225 cases ginger, 1 case blackwoodware, 3 cases camphorwood chests, 2 cases pictures and curios. For Dundee:—50 casks ginger. For Hamburg:—2 cases shell, 1 case curios.

Per Imp. German Mail, steamer *Kiutschou*, sailed on the 13th November. For Colombo:—36 rolls mats. For Aden:—750 bags sugar, 1 case silk. For Suez:—10 bales waste silk. For Trieste:—25 boxes cassia, 160 bales rattan-shaving, 50 bales waste silk. For Genoa:—350 bales waste silk, 150 boxes cassia, 141 bales raw silk. For Barcelona:—60 bales canes. For Venice:—100 boxes cassia, For Genoa and/or Hamburg:—30 bales canes. For Antwerp:—200 bales broken cassia, 16 bales feathers, 3 cases ginger. For Antwerp and/or Hamburg:—100 cases broken cassia, 25 cases bristles. For Antwerp and/or Hamburg and/or London:—20 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—50 cases Chinaware, 20 bales canes, 5 cases blackwoodware, 4 cases camphorwoodtrunks. For A'dam and/or R'dam:—261 cases ginger. For Rotterdam:—142 rolls matting, 13 cases Chinaware, 6 cases staranisedoil, 1 case ginger. For Bremen:—15 cases ginger. For Bremen and/or Hamburg:—13 boxes Chinaware. For Hamburg:—203 bales canes, 175 bales feathers, 90 cases bristles, 50 cases essentialoil, 14 cases human hair, 10 cases ginger, 8 boxes feathers. For Hamburg and/or Copenhagen:—500 boxes cassia. For Copenhagen:—14 cases preserves, 1 box tea. For London:—290 rolls matting, 33 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Annam*, sailed on the 18th November. For Marseilles:—235 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 7 cases silks, 2 cases feathers, 16 cases curios, 2 cases tea, 1 case effects. For Lyons:—360 bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk. For London:—18 bales raw silk, 18 cases ginger.

Per steamer *Dardanus*, sailed on the 19th November. For Liverpool:—1,982 bales hemp, 535 cases ginger, 11 bales teamats, 4 cases lacquerware, 5 pkgs. sundries. For Manchester:—60 bales waste silk, 1 case blackwoodware, 1 box ginger.

Per P. & O. steamer *Socotra*, sailed on the 20th November. For London opt. Goole:—180 bales pierced cocoons. For Manchester:—75 bales waste silk, 1 case silks. For Marseilles:—80 bales canes. For London:—11,268 bales hemp, 11,074 boxes tea, 200 bales bamboo, 100 casks preserves, 109 cases Chinaware, 42 cases woodware, 38 bales canes, 14 cases preserves, 10 cases effects, 3 cases cigars, 6 cases curios.

Per steamer *Richmond Castle*, sailed on the 21st November. For New York:—130 cases blackwoodware, 10 boxes human hair, 33 cases Chinaware, 2,221 pkgs. merchandises.

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 29th November.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 50 bales No. 6 at \$86, 50 bales No. 8 at \$80, 1,900 bales No. 10 at \$84 to \$90, 750 bales No. 12 at \$89 to \$91.50, 250 bales No. 16 at \$97 to \$101.50, 1,450 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$114.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$73.00 to \$113.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. ....	2.10 to 2.15
7 lbs. ....	2.20 to 2.30
8.4 lbs. ....	2.80 to 3.40
9 to 10 lbs. ....	3.45 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. ....	2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 " ....	3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 " ....	4.05 to 5.60
Fine.....	5.15 to 7.45
Book-folds.....	4.15 to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. ....	1.60 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 " ) ..	1.85 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 " ) ..	1.82 to 2.02
7lbs. (32 " ) ..	2.72 to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) ..	2.80 to 3.40
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs. ....	4.00 to 6.80

FANCY COTTONS—  
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs } 1.45 to 3.50

Brocades—Dyed ..	— to —
Chintzes—Assorted ..	— to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in. ....	0.22 to 0.50
Velveteens—18 in. ....	0.21 to 0.26

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk ..	— to —
WOOLENS—	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.62 to 1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths ..	1.25 to 3.00

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. ....	6.35 to 8.10
Assorted.....	6.45 to 8.20
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.00 to 30.75
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } Assorted }	11.00 to 17.00

Orleans—Plain ..	— to —
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. ....	2.50 to 4.00

METALS—	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod ..	4.30 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng. ....	4.30 to —
Swedish Bar ..	6.90 to —
Small Round Rod ..	4.75 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in. ....	5.30 to —
Wire 15/25 ..	8.50 to —
Old Wire Rope ..	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	7.50 to —
Australian ..	7.00 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz. ....	41.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz. ....	40.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz. ....	40.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	63.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	40.25 to —
Tin.....	68.75 to —

Tin-Plates ..	7.50 to —
Steel ½ to ¾ ..	6.00 to —
New Chops 14/20 oz. ....	— to —

SUNDRIES—	per picul
Quicksilver ..	167.00 to —
Window Glass ..	4.75 to —
Kerosene Oil.....	2.30 to —

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, 30th November.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ..	1/9½
Bank Bills, on demand ..	1/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..	1 10 ½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight.....	1/10½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ..	2.30½
Credits, 4 months' sight.....	2.34½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand ..	1.36½

ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ..	44½
Credits, 60 days' sight ..	45½

ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ..	136½
Bank, on demand ..	137

ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ..	136½
Bank, on demand ..	137

ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight ..	73½
Private, 30 days' sight.....	74½

ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand ..	10½

ON MANILA.—	
On demand ..	2½

ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand ..	par

ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand ..	111½

ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand ..	1½

ON SAIGON.—	
On demand ..	1½

ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand ..	60½

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..	10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..	56

BAR SILVER per oz. ....	25 7 ½
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## SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 29th November.—Business has been dull during the week under review, and there are no special features for report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled somewhat easier with sales and probable sellers at \$622½. The latest London quotation is £64. Nationals have been done at \$27.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have weakened, and close with a few sellers at \$342½. China Traders are in the market at \$54. North Chinas have been done at Tls. 180. Yangtszes and Cantons are offering to some extent at \$130 and \$157 respectively.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have a few sellers at \$365. China Fires have been done and are wanted at \$86.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$35½. Indo-Chinas have sold at \$146 and \$147 cash, and at \$147 for December, and more shares are probably to be had. China Manilas are quiet at \$62 with sellers. Douglas have sold at \$47 and are still wanted. Star Ferries are wanted at \$24 (old) and the new shares are obtainable at \$9½. Shell Transports have been placed at £2 10s. 0d.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are offering at \$152. Luzons are wanted at \$21.

MINING.—Punjoms have been bought and more shares are wanted at \$5. Jebebus are for sale at \$4½, and Raubs at \$12.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet with sales and further sellers at \$292½. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares have been taken off the market at \$96. New Amoy Docks can be placed at \$25.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$195, and more shares can probably be placed. Kowloon Lands are obtainable at \$34. West Points continue in request at \$65. Hongkong Hotels are in demand at \$139. Oriente Hotels have found buyers at \$56. Humphreys Estates sold and are still obtainable at \$14.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons have sold at the slightly reduced rate of \$15½. The Shanghai stocks, with the exception of Ewos which sold at Tls. 46 and are still offering, are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements are obtainable at \$22½. A. S. Watsons are quiet at \$16. Ices are somewhat easier at \$192½. Ropes are still on offer at \$177½. Campbell Moores have sold at \$21. China Providents have been placed to a considerable extent at \$9.75, and \$9.85 is now asked. Universal Traders are unchanged with buyers at \$20½. Cigar shares are unaltered and without business.

MEMOS.—A. S. Watson & Company, Limited, advertise an interim dividend of 5 per cent. payable on and after the 4th December. The Dairy Farm Company, Limited, call an extraordinary general meeting for the 14th December for the purpose of considering a resolution, particulars of which are duly advertised in the Press.



Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
<b>Banks—</b>		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ \$622½. L'don, £64.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, sales
B. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$21, sales
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.85, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$152, sellers
<b>Cigar Companies—</b>		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	\$50, nominal.
<b>Cotton Mills—</b>		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 48, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 280.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Hongkong	\$100	\$15½, sales
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$11.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$8½, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$280, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$8, ex div., buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$139, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$192½.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$96, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$177½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$292½, sellers
<b>Insurance—</b>		
Canton	\$50	\$157, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$86, sales & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$54, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$385, sellers.
North China	£25	Tls. 180, sales
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$342½, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$130, sellers
<b>Land and Building—</b>		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$195, sales
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$14, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$34.
West Point Building	\$50	\$65, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, buyers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$47, sellers
<b>Mining—</b>		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325.
Jelebu	\$5	\$4½, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$5, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$12, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$25, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$56.
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
<b>Steamship Coys.—</b>		
China and Manila	\$50	\$62, sellers
China Mutual Pref	£10	£10.
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	£7.10s.
Do. Bonus	£5	£5.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47, buyers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$35½, sales
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$147.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£2.10s. Od., sales
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$21, buyers \$30½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1.
United Abestos	\$4	\$9.
Do	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$20½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16

VERNON &amp; SMYTH, brokers.

SHANGHAI, 20th November (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). The market has been fairly active, with a tendency to weakness in some stocks. An extraordinary general meeting

of shareholders in the Yah Loong Cotton Spinning Co. was held yesterday to discuss ways and means of procuring further capital to carry on the Company, but no decision was arrived at. There is an overdraft of more than Tls. 300,000 from the Russo-Chinese Bank due on the 24th current, and if no arrangements are made by that time, the property of the Co. will be offered for sale. **INSURANCE.**—In Marine shares no transaction has taken place locally. Yangtses are wanted. **SHIPPING.**—Indo-China S. N. Co. Business has been done locally at Tls. 110½, 109½ cash, 109½ for the 30th current, 111/112 for December, 113 for January and 114 for March. **SUGARS.**—The Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st August last have been published for the meeting of shareholders convened for 28th November. The nett profit on working account is Tls. 61,773.93 as against Tls. 110,343.01, in the previous year. The nett profit was Tls. 54,816.77, which is equal to nearly 15.93 per cent. on the capital paid up on August 31st, as against 30 per cent. for previous year. Including a balance of Tls. 10,815.30 brought from 1900 and deducting an interim dividend of 30 per cent. paid on April 30th, there is a balance of Tls. 60,492.37 at credit of profit and loss, reduced to Tls. 55,747.07 by payment of Tls. 4,182.30 Manager's commission and bonus to staff, also Tls. 1,000 for presentation of plate to Mr. C. J. Dugden. The Directors propose to divide this balance as follows:—Tls. 30,969.00 in a final dividend of 9 per cent. (making 12 per cent. for the year), to place Tls. 15,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at Tls. 90,000, to write off Tls. 7,958.02 (nearly 7 per cent.) from plant, building, launches and furniture, which will leave a balance of Tls. 1,820.05 to be carried forward. **PERAK SUGAR CULTIVATION CO.** Shares were sold at Tls. 75, ex div. **MINING.**—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. shares changed hands at irregular prices, from Tls. 10 to 9 cash, for December at Tls. 9.75 to 9.20, for January at Tls. 9.80 and for March at 9.25. The closing cash rate is 9.00, with buyers. **DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co.—Business has been done at declining rates. Cash shares changed hands at \$260 to 255, for November at 260/255, for December at 262½/257½, for January at 267½/262½, for February at 267½, for March at 270/267½, and for April at 270. There are cash buyers at 255. **SHANGHAI AND HONGKOW WHARF** shares were placed at \$295 cash. **LANDS.**—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at \$100½. **INDUSTRIAL.**—In Cotton Mill shares business was done:—Ewo shares at \$45½ cash and 50 for March. Laou Kung Mow shares at 50 cash, and Yah Loong shares at 11. Shanghai Ice shares were sold at \$30, and are offering.—Shanghai Pulp and Paper shares changed hands at \$112 for March delivery, and China Flour Mill shares at \$44 cash. **TUGS AND CARGO BOAT SHARES.**—Taku Tug and Lighter shares were placed at \$166.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were sold at \$140 cash and 142/142½ for December. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at \$37½. Shanghai Langkat Tobacco shares at \$337½/34 cash, and the same rates for the 345 for December, 347½/352½ for January, 365 for March and 360/365 for April. Shanghai Mutual Telephone shares \$60; and Astor House Hotel shares \$280/290 cash, 287½ for December and 290 for January. **LOANS.**—Chinese Imperial Government E Loan. Bonds were sold at \$252½, and Shanghai Land Investment Company's 5 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 93, plus the accrued interest.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Hitachi Maru (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).  
FOR LONDON.—Ballaarat (str.), Japan (str.), Machaon (str.), Achilles (str.), Glaucus (str.), Deucalion (str.), Peleus (str.), Glenroy (str.), Hitachi Maru (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).  
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Ixion (str.), Patroclus (str.).  
FOR MARSEILLES.—Earnest Simons (str.), Hitachi Maru (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).  
FOR BREMEN.—Stuttgart (str.), Suevia (str.).  
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Ambria (str.), Suevia (str.), Serbia (str.), Sambia (str.), Marburg (str.), Nuernburg (str.), Strassburg (str.).  
FOR TRIESTE.—Austria (str.).  
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Duke of Fife (str.), Kaga Maru (str.), Riojun Maru (str.), Iyo Maru (str.).  
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.), Athenian (str.).  
FOR NEW YORK.—Acara (str.), Kurdistan (str.).  
FOR SAN DIEGO.—Thyra (str.).  
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Tsinan (str.), Kumano Maru (str.), Eastern (str.).  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—Catherine Apcar (str.).

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## ARRIVALS.

## November—

23, B. Standard, Brit. str., from Pulo Sambo.  
23, Chusan, British str., from Bombay.  
23, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.  
23, Hipsang, British str., from Swatow.  
23, Itis, German gunboat, from Canton.  
23, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.  
23, Serbia, German str., from Hamburg.  
23, Taisang, British str., from Swatow.  
24, Carinthia, Austrian str., from Shanghai.  
24, Denbighshire, British str., from London.  
24, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.  
24, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.  
24, Hongmoh, British str., from Straits.  
24, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.  
24, Marco Polo, Italian cr., from Singapore.  
24, Salahadji, Dutch str., from Amoy.  
24, Waterwitch, British s.s., from a cruise.  
25, Bayern, German str., from Shanghai.  
25, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.  
25, Kvarven, Norw. str., from San Francisco.  
25, Oslo, Norwegian str., from Singapore.  
25, Robt. Dickinson, Brit. str., from S'pore.  
25, Taksang, British str., from Bangkok.  
25, Thea, German str., from Canton.  
25, Tsinan, British str., from Kobe.  
25, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.  
25, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., from Shanghai.  
26, Amigo, German str., from Newchwang.  
26, Catherine Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.  
26, Germania, German str., from Bangkok.  
26, Hopsang, British str., from Moji.  
26, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.  
26, Independent, German str., from Canton.  
26, Konig Albert, German str., from Bremen.  
26, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.  
26, Neptune, British str., from New York.  
26, Pekin, British str., from Shanghai.  
26, Thales, British str., from Swatow.  
26, Tiger, German gunboat, from Amoy.  
26, Tingsang, British str., from Canton.  
26, Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.  
26, Tientsin, British str., from London.  
27, Cressy, British cruiser, from Falmouth.  
27, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
27, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from Vancouver.  
27, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
27, Inaba Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.  
27, Lombardia, Italian cruiser, from S'pore.  
27, Loyal, German str., from Samarang.  
27, Seneca, British str., from New York.  
27, Taisang, British str., from Canton.  
27, Trigon, British str., from Balik Papan.  
27, Vesuvio, Italian cruiser, from Shanghai.  
27, Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.  
28, Atholl, British str., from Liverpool.  
28, Deucalion, British str., from Liverpool.  
28, Glory, British battleship, from Yokohama.  
28, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.  
28, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.  
28, Japan, British str., from Yokohama.  
28, Kutsang, British str., from Java.  
28, Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
28, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.  
28, Vettor Pisani, Italian cr., from Shanghai.  
28, Wineland, Danish str., from Singapore.  
28, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
28, Marburg, German str., from Shanghai.  
29, Daphne, British sloop, from Shanghai.  
29, Decima, German str., from Saigon.  
29, Deuteros, German str., from Chefoo.  
29, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.  
29, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.  
29, Ness, British str., from Moji.  
29, Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, from Macao.  
29, Waterwitch, British s.s., from a cruise.  
30, Africa, Portuguese troopship, from Macao.  
30, Amigo, German str., from Canton.  
30, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.  
30, Brand, Norwegian str., from Moji.  
30, China, German str., from Manila.  
30, Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.  
30, Flandria, German str., from Hankow.  
30, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.  
30, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
30, Quarta, German str., from Manila.  
30, Trym, Norw. str., from Haiphong.

## December—

1, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Shanghai.  
1, Machaon, British str., from Shanghai.  
1, Mars Kolb, German str., from Moji.  
1, Nanyang, German str., from Newchwang.  
1, Sullberg, German str., from Haiphong.



## November— DEPARTURES.

- 23, Amara, British str., for Singapore.  
 23, Apenrade, German str., for Hoihow.  
 23, Chiyuen, American str., for Shanghai.  
 23, Kaiserin Augusta, German cr., for Amoy.  
 23, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.  
 23, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.  
 23, Parramatta, British str., for Europe.  
 23, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.  
 23, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 23, Tiger, German gunboat, for Amoy.  
 23, Trym, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.  
 24, Chusan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 24, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
 24, Hunsang, British str., for Hongay.  
 24, Ixion, British str., for Shanghai.  
 24, Skarpsno, Norwegian str., for Sourabaya.  
 24, Sullberg, German str., for Haiphong.  
 24, Taisang, British str., for Canton.  
 25, Albion, British battleship, for Mirs Bay.  
 25, Argonaut, British battleship, for Mirs Bay.  
 25, Austria, Austrian str., for Yokohama.  
 25, Baku Standard, Brit. str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.  
 25, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.  
 25, Ocean, British battleship, for Mirs Bay.  
 25, Pingsuey, British str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Ariake Maru, Japanese str., for Karatsu.  
 26, Braemar, British str., for Tacoma.  
 26, Carinthia, Austrian str., for Bombay.  
 26, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.  
 26, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.  
 26, Hipsang, British str., for Cebu.  
 26, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.  
 26, Radhoshire, British str., for Moji.  
 27, Amigo, German str., for Canton.  
 27, Bayern, German str., for Europe.  
 27, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.  
 27, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.  
 27, Cressy, British cruiser, for Mirs Bay.  
 27, Denbighshire, British str., for Shanghai.  
 27, Elita Nossack, German str., for Canton.  
 27, Konig Albert, German str., for Shanghai.  
 27, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.  
 27, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.  
 27, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 27, Salahadji, Dutch str., for Aroe Bay.  
 27, Sultan v. Langkat, Dut. str., for Aroe Bay.  
 28, Independent, German str., for Chefoo.  
 28, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 28, Pekin, British str., for Bombay.  
 28, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 28, Tingsang, British str., for Hongay.  
 28, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.  
 29, Benledi, British str., for Calcutta.  
 29, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.  
 29, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
 29, Inaba Maru, Japanese str., for London.  
 29, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.  
 29, Oslo, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
 29, Robt. Dickinson, Brit. str., for Singapore.  
 29, Serbia, German str., for Yokohama.  
 29, Taksang, British str., for Bangkok.  
 30, Atholl, British str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Elsa, German str., for Hongay.  
 30, Emma, German str., for Chinkiang.  
 30, Kwanglee, British str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Marburg, German str., for Hamburg.  
 30, Taisang, British str., for Foochow.  
 30, Tetartos, German str., for Singapore.  
 30, Tiger, German gunboat, for Pakhoi.  
 30, Trigon, British str., for Palembang.  
 30, Tsinan, British str., for Sydney.  
 30, W. H. Conner, Amr. ship, for Baltimore.  
 30, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

## December—

- 1, Choysang, British str., for Canton.  
 1, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
 1, Flandria, German str., for Canton.  
 1, Germania, German str., for Bangkok.  
 1, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.  
 1, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.  
 1, Hikosan Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.  
 1, Japan, British str., for London.  
 1, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., for Haiphong.  
 1, Wineland, Danish str., for Amoy.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Lyeemoon*, from Shanghai, Mr. v. Petten.  
 Per *Taisang*, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Capt. Bange, Messrs. Whitton and Dressildaff.  
 Per *Denbighshire*, from Singapore, for Manila, Mr. White.  
 Per *Hailoong*, from Tamsui, &c., Mrs. Muir, Rev. Boonfield and Mr. Simpson.

Per *Chusan*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. Bryan and two children, Mrs. and Miss Drew, Miss Lawe, Messrs. Skinnard, B. Layard, C. Bridge, A. C. Eldridge, Westcott, Radcliffe and Lieut. Strange; from Marseilles, Messrs. K. McLeod, A. G. Seymour and Lieut. Hunt; from Bombay, Messrs. Mertens and J. Billimoria; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Hand and two children; for Manila, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. H. Bevis, Mrs. Dudley, Misses Ulstrone, Cream and Peaty, Lieut. Hobson, Messrs. L. Reeth and H. Rubbens; from Marseilles, Mrs. C. C. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and child, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton and three children, Capt. McKechnie, and Dr. Park; from Bombay, Messrs. von Suberzysa and W. Skene.

Per *Tsinan*, from Kobe, Major Stevens, U.S.A.

Per *Bayern*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Marquis S. Pallowicino, Mrs. Suffart, Messrs. Burklay, Thomas Weir, Geo. Benning, James Smith, D'Angelo Alfonso, Williams, I. Hashimoto and Master Williams; from Yokohama, Messrs. Bagamall and Dengamall; from Nagasaki, Mr. Oelschlaeger; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. G. Krockner and Mr. C. Nielsen; from Yokohama, Mr. Ryhoomall; from Nagasaki, Mr. Pietro Andennuci and Mrs. S. Muke; for Penang, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Tradeas, Messrs. Napier and Fuchsmanu and family; from Yokohama, Misses Copindun and Powell; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mr. A. Simon; for Genoa, from Shanghai, Capt. Gassenmeer, F. Pieler, R. Zeitz, C. E. Burgess, Paul Bonkass and C. Trobitins; from Yokohama, Messrs. Glane, H. Ahrens and Nakagawa; from Nagasaki, Capt. Graf Moltke, Schroeder and Mr. Schloenvoigt; for Bremen, from Shanghai, Mr. R. Assenheimer; from Yokohama, Messrs. Kaltenbach and Robert Diedrichs; for London, from Shanghai, Mr. W. F. Jaques.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Rev. Steel.

Per *Catherine Apcar*, from Calcutta, Capt. Berrill and Cooper and Lieut. Anderson.

Per *Konig Albert*, for Hongkong, from Hamburg, Miss Reinecke; from Southampton, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Chapman, Misses Anderson, Bushell and Baldwin, Messrs. Hamilton, Benjamin, Boyto, Bosmann, Chapenau, Blanchett, Child and Marr; from Genoa, Misses Phalheim, Soner and Schnell, Messrs. Ninstmann, von Buren and Nakermann; from Colombo, Mr. Semin; from Penang, Mr. Benjamin; from Singapore, Messrs. Rice, Reepen and Bramoch.

Per *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bateman, Miss Jerome, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Messrs. Ward, Roca, Wilson, R.N., D. N. Hanna, W. C. Hunter and F. E. Weber; from Yokohama, Mrs. C. W. Dickson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and child, Misses Nickalls and Southam, and Lieut. Hitchins; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Walker, Capt. H. R. Brown, Messrs. T. Shin, S. F. Smith, C. H. Dale, W. G. Chase, G. S. Kipwith, Hunter and F. Northern; from Shanghai, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Misses Marmion, Worts, Homan and K. Wilbur, Drs. Charmartz and Faulkner, Messrs. Hamersley, L. Higgins, W. Higgins, C. Wittmus and Matsugata.

Per *Inaba Maru*, from Japan, for Hongkong, Mrs. E. M. Libeand, Rev. and Mrs. Scudder and three children, Mrs. T. Arima, and Major Ozawa; for Singapore, Mr. G. A. Doux; for Marseilles, H.E. and Lady Kurino, Mr. and Miss Tadzuki, Major K. Tanaka and Mr. S. Nakamura; for London, Mrs. E. M. Hocken and Miss G. B. Hocken, Dr. T. M. Hocken, Miss W. S. Baker, Messrs. W. Claxon, Spooner, T. Uchida, S. Haruta, K. Yamamoto, M. Takahashi and S. Koyake.

Per *Japan*, from Shanghai, for London, Miss V. Irwin.

Per *Haitan*, from Foochow, &c., Messrs. Wandres, Huber and Hassen.

Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, Mr. R. B. Weboser.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Ponikoff, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Weinstein, Capt. Raymond, Messrs. Reyes, Shattuck, Matia, White, Escoda, Rucston, Planco, Shuch, Perey and Abraham.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Guthrie*, for Sydney, Mrs. and Master R. G. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, and Mr. McLean; for Melbourne, Hon. W. Hay, Miss Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Durrance.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Japan, Mrs. C. Bennett, Mrs. Fredenhall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greaves, Consul and Mrs. Jijima and child, Mr. and Miss Fitzgibbon, Miss E. M. Bryant, Messrs. Otto Scheerer, J. H. Wilson, A. F. Hobbs, F. Vasey, J. R. Mitchell, W. Takano, S. Kamomura, M. Yamamoto, H. Akizawa, K. Kabayashi, I. Yamamoto, C. Yamamoto, K. Yamada, Y. Kuwada, I. Tanaka, M. Hirano, M. Kanematsu and two children and Miss S. Oda.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Manila, Mrs. E. B. Robertson, Mrs. Moses and child, Mrs. A. Forney, Rev. and Mrs. John A. Staunton, Rev. and Mrs. Walter C. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Fitton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ishikawa, Misses Margaret, Gibson, Howard, Leggett, Forney, Iva Forney, Alice Chaffee, Charlotte Chaffee and Master Fred. Chaffee, Comdr. Marix, Messrs. H. H. Hill, Fernand Ferrer, G. E. Thompson, A. L. Young, Carl Muller, Chas. A. Clark, P. Hoefel, A. H. Whitney, Frank H. Barnes, R. E. Scott, C. Johnson, Luigi Ceresole, Yenani, Y. Tokizawa, J. Takeda, and H. Araki; for Townsville, Mr. Fred. Barrymore; for Brisbane, Mr. L. Ehrmann; for Sydney, Mrs. and Miss Inglis, Messrs. H. F. Hisse, Geo. Morse, M. Nognchi; for Melbourne, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter and Mr. S. D. Bradford.

Per *Parramatta*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Richards, Messrs. E. C. Kimbell, D. Kerr, M. H. Whitley, A. B. Voules, C. A. Barkshire, J. F. Green, W. Waters, W. Dennis, H. H. Sharp, J. G. Mac-taggart, G. M. Billings, A. M. Mackenzie, K. Ito and R. Arima; for Colombo, Messrs. J. R. Mott and Burton St. John; for Bombay, Mr. D. J. Doctor; for Suez, Mrs. Thurnburgh, Mrs. Haskins and Mr. Wm. B. Jones; for Brindisi, Mrs. E. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Horace North, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White and Mr. F. A. Howe; for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Howard Smith, Major Pereira, Col.-Sergt. Mackenzie, Messrs. G. L. Gohnson, H. M. Hill, A. J. Holdaway, W. Kolee, F. H. Parker, Granville Moore and H. A. Hoffman; from Shanghai, for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pembroke; for Bombay, Mr. J. J. Lillie; for Brindisi, Mr. J. Caldwell, M.P., and Miss Caldwell; for London, Mr. and Mrs. G. Woodward Smith, Sergt.-Major G. Dennis, R.E., Messrs. R. Ratcliffe, P. A. Crosthwaite and E. Sellars; from Yokohama, for Colombo, Mr. G. Gracewood.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Comdr. A. B. Speyers, Major J. D. Glennan, U.S.A., Misses T. Clifford, M. Miller and Nai Ikematsu and Mr. Ferd. Hansen.

Per *Bayern*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. Dengamall and Richard Trenke; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schwartz; for Genoa, Capt. Stein, Lieuts. von Gordon and Ohling, Messrs. Geo. W. Brown and J. B. Steemskerck; for Antwerp, Mr. C. Hansen; for Bremen, Capt. Illing.

Per *Konig Albert*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Remedios and four children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bennett, Messrs. J. M. Hykes, J. R. Hykes, M. Ouchi, Baldi and Thomas Weir; for Nagasaki, Mr. T. Shiota; for Kobe, Mr. H. Hayashi; from Canton, for Yokohama, Mr. E. Hoeft.

Per *Inaba Maru*, for London, &c., Mrs. E. M. Hocken, Miss G. B. M. Hocken, Dr. T. M. Hocken, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Keirn, Misses L. J. Wirick and W. S. Baker, Messrs. S. J. Dado-ree, Wm. McQuat, O. G. Ready, G. A. Doux, S. Claxon and Spooner, H.E. and Lady Kurino, Mrs. and Miss Tatsuke, Majors T. Ozawa and K. Tanaka, Messrs. Hashimoto, S. Kondo, T. Uchida, S. Haruta, S. Nakamura, S. Koyake, K. Yamamoto and M. Takahashi.

Per *Japan*, for London from Hongkong, Mr. Mrs. and Miss T. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagnall Wild, R.E., Staff-Surgeon A. S. Nance, R.N., Asst. Eng. A. E. E. Rayner, R.N., Mid. E. J. F. Tisdall, R.N., and Mr. G. T. Petts, R.N.

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